Lundborg's California Water

MARRIAGES. SON—SEARLE—In Dusseldorf, Prussia, on by the Rev. C. Cadogan Campbell, Assistant haplain, in the presence of the Hon. Edgar United States Consul, Mr. J. William ratti-t, Louis, and Miss Helen L. Searle, of Wash-

RLINGTON-FLYNN-Tuesday evening, t the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, by t W. E. McLaren, Bishop of Illinois, Mr. H ington and Miss Rittle A. Flynn, both of Ch

S—Feb. 17, of Bright's disease of the hid-les B. Parsons, son of the Rev. B. B. Par-niladelphia, aged 35 years. Friday, 18th, at 2 p. m., from 334 West Ran-

l, Chicago,
Paul papers please copy.
Son—In this city, Joseph Pearson, Sr.,
ay morning, 9 a. m., Feb. 16.
il from his late residence, No, 27 Boston-av.,
ock a. m., Saturday, Feb. 19,
w York and New Orleans papers please copy. New York and New Orleans papers please copy. IBBS—Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, ranger-st., Mrs. Skrah Gibbs, aged 69 years. Internal Friday afternoon.

(X—In this city on the morning of the 17th ins't, short but severe illness, in the 35th year of her Ellen M., beloved wife of Edward Ely. Internal at their residence, 830 Prairie-av., on Sabu, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Grace-

There will be a special meeting of the Third Ward publican Club held to-night at the lecture room of Bennett Medical College, 513 State-st., at 7:30 ook sharp, for the purpose of electing two repre-tatives to the Cook County Central Club, and also the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. A full indance of all Republicans of the ward is re-

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Republican Club will meet this ning at No. 553 Fourieenth-et. FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. he Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward will et at 375 Northew, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, the purpose of adopting a constitution and by-

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 B and unward at 25, 40, 600 per fb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph st. Friday Morning, Feb. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, ousehold Furniture,

Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, RPETS, MATTRESSES. 10 CRATES CROCKERY IN OPEN LOTS. Ill Unit in the Cutlery, and Stock 2, 4, and 6-light Chandeliers, with Cut Glass Globes, one Square d FIANO, General Merchandiss, &c., &c., ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

Saturday, Feb. 19 at 9:30 o'clock, Ten Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots,

Glassware, Household Furniture,
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
hall close out all the goods on sale to make room
ur Express Sale next Thursday, as it requires the
elfoor. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Cases,
Trees, Extension and Breakfast Tables, WhatWalnut Bediseads and Bureakrast Tables, WhatWalnut Bediseads and Bureakrast Tables, WhatWalnut Bediseads and Bureakrast Tables, WhatMainture Bediseads and Bureakrast Tables,
Walnut Bediseads and Bureakrast Morea
To Tables, Easy and Camp Chairs, Lounges,
Wool, and Huak Mattreases. Woven Wire and
ag Mattreases. Parlor and Omice Deals, Showto Carpets, 200 yards second-hand Cocoa Matting,
Carpets, 200 yards second-hand Cocoa Matting,
were & Baker Sewing Machines in perfect order.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

By S. DINGEE & CO., To-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10 a, m.,

usehold Furniture.

Also an immense stock of Second-Hand Furniture, ing, Bedding, Pianos, Stoves, a Stock of Greand General Merchandise. FRANK PORTER & CO., AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

COND-HAND GOODS DE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, URDAY, feb. 19, at 10 o'clock a. m., consis-il kinds of Household Goods, Bedsteads, Bu-washstands, Tables, Spring Beds, Bedding, y, Gas Fixtures, &c. &c. about fifty Minfit and Second-hand Carpets, etns, 100 Wash Buresus, 20 Wardrobes, &c. ery elegant, large Cylinder Deaks, and several es will also be sold.

M. A. BUTTERS & CO., CTIONEERS, 100 EAST MADISON-ST. RS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, USEHOLD GOODS, re, Carpeta, Stoves, White Grantie and Gi-ne Table Outlery and General Morehandies, at Releasesm, 186 East Madison

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

Horse Timers!

HAMILTON, ROWE & CO...

Cor. State and Washington-sts.

Offer a full line of the celebrated Poitevin Independent Seconds Repeaters, Calendars, and other Fine Watches, beautifully cased in new styles, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Also a full line of all Standard American Watches, at manufacturers' prices. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

SPRING 1876.

OUR STOCK OF

FINE SPRING WOOLENS

For Gentlemen's Wear is now being received. 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT On all orders during THIS MONTH, EDWARD ELY & CO.

Artistic Tailors, Chicago. 10 PER CT. DISCOUN'

Quality, Style, Fit, Durability. "Only so far as Dress springs from and illustra-paracter, can it be admitted to the realm of art." WEDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY. EDWARD ELY.

S. H. HARRIS' IMPROVED FIRE AND BURGLAR

ND VAULT DOORS ARE THE BEST. Manufact and Salesroom, 23 and 25 East Bandolph-st. Safes moved, repaired, and exchanged. MISCELLANEOUS.

TAX REDEMPTIONS. be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city

1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of 1873. for city taxes of 1872, 50 per cent. Parties wishing to invest can have certificates, until the above date, at the present rates, vis: Sale of 1875 without premium. Sale of 1874 and 1873, 25 per cent premium.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

THE ATTENTION OF LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

His Angry and Impassioned Utterances Before the Count cil Yesterday.

He Challenges Any Man or Any Distinguished Angel to Say Aught Against Him.

BEECHER.

He Even Invites Scandal-Testimony from the Almighty Himself.

Drs. Budington and Storrs Are Invited to Appear in the Council, but Refuse,

Bowen Appears and Sets Claffin Explaining After the Manner of Oliver Johnson.

The Crowd Tremendous and Much Beyond the Church's Capacity.

Facts Connected with the Inception and Progress of the Andover Movement.

Deacon West's Protest and Statement to the Advisory Council.

> YESTERDAY. CONCORD AND IMPARTIALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Advisory Counsel was most extraordinary in Congregational and public interest. Thus far, othing has occurred that has not emphasized ing the representation so large and in its public ench various and conflicting sentiments within itself as to prevent any leading of mere majority influence to sanction any evil-doing. It is always evident to spectators, and has been expressed, that the Council must act impartially in its province to secure unanimity. The feeling of concord observable throughout the intense excitement of to-day awakened the who are never construed as meaning other than what they say. The feeling is growing in the Council that it struck the key-note of wisdom when it invited Van Cott before it, and that the influence of the Council will be to remove the loud hanging over Plymouth Church and Beecher, and ultimately perfect a conciliation between Plymouth and other Congregational

The proceedings of the Council, morning, afternoon, and evening, were attended by the largest audiences possible within Plymouth Church, and in the evening hundreds were un-

The question of inviting Drs. Storrs and Budington was raised early in the morning session.
The Rev. Mr. Capen thought this should be
done, because Beecher said Plymouth desired Solicitors, and Brokers is called to the fact that they can place Insurance in the Home Life Insurance Company of New York for less money than at any other security in the city, and can make more money by doing so. We mean business, and would like an interview with any one engaged in placing insurance at our office. Boom & Methodist Church Block. E. H. KELLOGG, Superintendent of Agencies. it. Bowen's letter to the Council was read, and

hostility might subject them to misrepresentation.

BOWEN
appeared before the Council is the evening to the largest congregation which has yet appeared. He took a seat on the platform, and was questioned through the Moderator and Chairmen of Committees. He affirmed that he had never been invited to go before the Plymouth Investigating Committee of 1874, and read a letter from H. B. Claffin which implied a desire on the part of that Committee for him to put a business-construction upon the Woodstock letter. He also produced a memorandum of an interview with Claffin, in which, as he thought, Claffin aimed at some object. Claffin confronted Bowen, and said he thought it necessary for Bowen's sake that it be shown that the Woodstock letter referred to business troubles, and acted as a friend to Bowen. He thought he (Bowen) would not like to be called by the Investigating Committee. Bowen tried to explain the circumstances of the tripartite agreement, but was interrupted by the Council, which ruled the matter out as irrelevant. Beecher denied that he ever conferred with Bowen about the tripartite agreement, and Bowen nodded assent to the statement. The Council will probably go inte sacret seasion

THE COUNCIL.

New York, Feb. 18.—After religious exercis his morning in the Advisory Council, Deacon Capon, of Boston, introduced a preamble and esolution, setting forth that, inasmuch as ques tion 6 of the letter missive asked them to de-cide whether there were any reasons why Plymouth Church had forfeited its claim to the confience of fellowship, therefore,

Resoived, That this Council respectfully request the Rev. Richard R. Storrs, D. D., and the Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., to appear before it and state such reasons, if there be any. The Descon said he did not see how the deleother side. He came to the Council with a de-termination to go to the bottom of this thing, and he did not know how they could go home without having done so. He was as desirous of getting home as anybody, but because Plymouth Church had suffered so much, because its pastor had suffered, because Shearman had suffered.

and because others had suffered, he thought they should stay and investigate the matter. BOWEN'S LETTER.

The discussion of this resolution was interrupted by Prof. F. Abbott, who desired to make the report of the Business Committee on Bowen's

The discussion of this resoluted was inserrupted by Prof. F. Abbott, wife desired to make
the report of the Business Committee on Bowen's
letter, received last evening. He read the communication and said: "The Committee of
Plymouth Church have an opportunity to make
any further statement in regard to the subject."
Moderator Bacon interrupted the proceedings
to refer to the Business Committee the communication received from Prof. Smyth, of Andover.
Deacon Capon's recolution was laid on the
table, so that the discussion of the Bowen matters might be resumed.

Mr. Shearman made a statement in regard to
the communication, referring to the words
"adultery, perjury, and hypocrisy," and said
that the Committee demanded that Bowen appear before the Council.

The resolution that Bowen be invited to lay
his reasons before the Council at once was
sought to be amended to read, "that Bowen be
invited to appear before the Council to reconcile the difference between his statements."

A long discussion occarred upon the propriety of the Council summoning Bowen at all.

An attempt was made to lay the whole subject on the table, but it failed, and finally was
disposed of by the adoption of a resolution that
he be invited to appear before the Council at
half-past 7 o'clock this evening.

LETTER FROM DR. STORBS.

After a statement by Mr. Winslow that the
Rev. Dr. Storrs had a written request to appear
before the Investigating Committee, a letter was
read from Dr. Storrs, stating that he never had
any knowledge regarding the matter.

The discussion of Deacon Capon's resolution
was resumed, and, after numerous speeches and
a failure to lay it on the table, it was referred to
the Committee on the Sixth Question, who
promptly retired to consider the matter.

H. M. Storrs said he thought the question
put by Mr. Fessenden yesterday should be answered.

The latter then repeated the question which
he had asked yesterday, as to the pastor's willingness to have the interviews between Dr.
Storrs and himself mads public, o

children be season with a prayer, the profound fever of Piymouth Church had the sympathy of the Council.

Bacon closed the season with a prayer, the profound fever of which was deeply rid. The church was densely filled before some profound fever of which was deeply rid. The church was densely filled before some profound fever of which was desployed. The church was densely filled before began. The many profound for the church was densely filled before mod. If those brothers came, it sould be mod. The church was densely filled before by the filled the council was taken up. Bacon and the Council was taken up. Bacon and the Council was taken up. Bacon and the Council was trailed that that body was in an eminently chiratian and obivatrous mood, the before the church that that body was in an eminently chiratian and obivatrous mood, the led of inviting Shorrs and being mood. He had learned since returning to the Council that that body was in an eminently chiratian and obivatrous mood, the led of inviting Shorrs and being mood. He had learned since returning to the Council that that body was in an eminently chiratian and obivatrous mood, the led of inviting Shorrs and being the council that the work was in an eminently reliable that that body was in an eminently reliable their wells. The conclusion for which their feelings perhaps have not prepared shom. Let us surite them so a scene of conciliations for which their feelings perhaps have not prepared shom. Let us surite them so the second of the concentration was shown among the delegates that Drakom was shown and t

platform, produced their handkerchiefs.

MORE QUESTIONING.

Dr. Bacon, of Illinois, asked Mr. Beecher if he had heard that Dr. Storrs was aware of the rumors affecting him at the time of the silver wedding of the church.

Mr. Beecher said not precisely in those terms. He heard a rumor at the time that Dr. Storrs' mind on the way down to the silver wedding had been very much clouded by rumors which were going around about him, but a friend had spoken to him on the subject, and he thee felt justified in acting as he did at the silver wedding.

APTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session the discussion was

mittee.

Dr. Strong, of Boston, said that, baving been obliged to return mto the session to hear Mr. Becoher's reply, they had not had time for full and careful consideration of the subject, and they now wished to present a substitute as follows.

for the reason that a meeting could not be called since it had been received. He then read THE LETTER FROM THE ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY CRUBCH to Plymouth Church, containing the proposition for a Mutual Council to investigate the charges against Henry Ward Beacher. This letter provoked a great deal of discussion, and was eventually referred to a committee of three.

Deacon Issae Cladin, of Lombard, Ill., wanted to have it stated in the report of the Committee whether or not the Andover Seminary Church had a right under the rules of Congregationalism to call this Council. He made a long address, and was interrupted several times by delegates rising to points of order.

Mr. Cox understood one of the delegates present had a letter from Prof. Pholps, of Andover, in relation to the Council, and that they ought to hear it.

It transpired that the letter was a private one, and that it could not be published.

Mr. Shearman, in reply to a question relating to the further investigation of the charges against the pastor by the Church, said the first reason why they had not opened the case was because no charges had been presented.

Mr. Bescher also apole at some length on the subject, his point being that he was wried by a community who had not the sense to read the court reports of the case, and stop continually sending complaints, that they had not challenged the world as witnesses.

Dr. Walcott's resolution that Henry C. Bowen

sending companies. He has they had not clearly sed the world as witnesses.

Dr. Walcott's resolution that Henry C. Bowen be invited to communicate to this Council any evidence he might have in regard to the question before it, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted providing that all future questions put to persons on the platform be given through the Moderator.

R. W. Raymond stated that further investigation was not required by any man, woman, or child in Plymouth Church.

NOTHING TO SAT.

Dr. Bacon, on behalf of the Committee to invite Drs. Storre and Budington, reported that they had seen and been received kindly by both gentlemen, and that both of them had said they had nothing to communicate to the Council.

The report was adopted, and the Council adjourned.

relating to the tripartite agreement, in which he said that Tilton saked for the papers. He cams to New York on the morning of the 25th, and Cladin called at his office. He said that to refresh his memory he would refer to the memorandum taken at the time, which had since been in his zafe. He was prepared to prove the authenticity of this by Dr. Ward, who had also made a memorandum of the occurrence in his diary. He read the paper, which was to the effect that Clafin had stated he called by request. Did not say who requested him, and asked him if he could not arrange the Woodstock letter so it would appear to relate to business. Clafin asked him if he would speak if he could crush any one, and he said "No." He had

esaid that Tilton asked for the papers. He came to New York on the morning of the 20th, and to Clatic called at his office. He said that to refresh his memory he would refer to the memorate in his cafe. He was prepared to prove the authenticity of this by Dr. Ward, who had also made a memorandum of the occurrence in his diary. He read the paper, which was to the effect that Clafin had stated him, and asked him if he could not arrange the Woodstock letter so it would appear to relate to business. Clafin asked him if he would speak tife the could crush any one, and he said "No." He had No DERIER TO CRUSH ANYBODY.

He wan not asked to appear before the Committee.

Dr. Bacon asked him if it was Clafin who intimated he would not be called, and he replied that, at that or some other time, he told him he did not think he would be called. Dr. Bacon asked if it was not his duty as a member of Plymouth Church to watch over its welfare, and to report whatever facts he knew to the latever the world be called. Dr. Bacon asked in replied to think he would be called by the paper. He was never all the questions on put to him in relation to the communication. His speech was greeted with laughter and hisses, and in reply to Dr. Spaulding he said he expected to go before the Committee, but the sessions were private, and, not being invited, he did not answered. But Rowen asked if he had not answered all the questions on put to him in relation to the committee, but the sessions were private, and, not being invited, he did not appear. He was asked if he was not sware that a general invitation was not sware that a general invitation was priven all persons who possessed any facts, and replied that he did not remember any member of the Committee, but was not sware that a general invitation was not sware that a general invitation was priven all persons who possessed any facts, and replied that he did not remember any member of the Committee had conversation with him before it was appointed, which would lead them to think that he could g

Considerable discussion followed this, in which Drs. Farley, Brown, Walcott, and President Porter took part. The resolution was adopted, and Dr. Bacon, President Porter, and Dr. Surtevant were appointed a Committee to invite Drs. Storrs and Budington to appear before the Council.

The question of adjourning over Sunday was brought up, and for a time a heated discussion was kept up, a motion being finally adopted that the Council adjourn at noon to-morrow, and that it assemble again at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Opportunity was given to the Plymouth Church Committee to make additional retaiments, and Shearman said be had been instructed by the Committee to make additional retaiments, and Shearman said be had been instructed by the Committee to lay before the Council a paper which had not yet been presented to the Church for the reason that a meeting could not be called since it had been received. He then read THE LETTER FROM THE ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SERMANT CRUBCH

TO Plymouth Church, containing the proposition for a Mutual Council to investigate the charges against Henry Ward Beecher. This letter provoked a great deal of discussion, and was reventually referred to a committee of three.

Deason Isaac Claffin, of Lombard, Ill., wanted to have it stated in the report of the Committee, but presumed he had told them it was no use to call Bowen. A long examination was gone through in relation to the tripartite agreement, which was read by Dr. Bacon, for the purpose of learning whether er not the Andover Seminary Church had a right under the rules of Congregational-ism to call this Conneil. He made a long address, and was interrupted several times by delegates rising to points of order.

Mr. Cox understood one of the delegates

THE ANDOVER MOVEMENT.

MR. REECHER AND PROF. SMYTEE.

New Fork Times, Feb. 17.

The proposition extended by the Andover Theological Seminary Church to Plymouth Church for a mutual council to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher quested to charge against mr. Beecher quested to investigate the charges against mr. Beecher quested to investigate the charge of the opening session, but there had been no public mention of the matter was brought to the attention of the Council through the Rev. Charles B. Bliss, of Wakefield, Mass., who read in the hearing of a number of delewho read in the hearing of a number of dele-gates a letter which he thad received from Prof. TROUNDON'S MECTING.

STOCKHOLDEN'S MECTING.

STOCKHOLD Austin Phelps, of Andover, in relation to the ac-tion of the church at Andover in asking for

Beecher's reply, they had not had time for full and careful consideration of the subject, and they now wished to present a substitute as follows:

Resolved. That the Council now in session in Plymouth Church extend a cordial invitation to the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the Rev. William Ives Budington, to come before the Council to aid us with any facts which may be within that movedage as touching the questions before the Council to aid us with any facts which may be within that movedage as touching the questions before the Committee expected to reach by inviting these two ministers.

Dr. Strong said that the Committee expected to reach by inviting these two ministers.

Dr. Strong said that they should be adopted. Should they shut out anybody they adopted. Should they shut out anybody they would not be called.

The Moderator (Dr. Bacon) said that from the first he had been impressed with the fitness of inviting these two brethren to appear as brethren before this Council. They should not be elimnoned as witnessee, but as preture, to come and make any statements in relation to questions before it.

Considerable discussion followed this, in which Drs. Failey, Brown, Walcott, and President Porter took part. The resolution was adopted, and Dr. Bacon, President Porter, and Dr. Streyn the protection of the subject of the which protection as adopted, and Dr. Bacon, President Porter, and Dr. Streyn Resolution of the subject of the memoratory makes the work of the sessions. It was given to a reporter some was adopted, and Dr. Bacon, President Porter, and Dr. Streyn Resolution to committee to the work and presented the memoratory of the whole street the sessions. It was given to a reporter some was adopted, and Dr. Bacon, President Porter, and Dr. Strayn Resolution to the work of th

ally appeared and presented an adverse argument. The ballot was taken at an informal conference, a sort of committee of the whole following a regular prayer-meeting. It had resulted in an almost unanimous declaration that the Church ought to do something at some time. The formal ballot on this question was taken at a special Church meeting held about about a week later, and the vote was to the same purport, two persons only voting in the negative. It having thus been decided by so large a vote that the Church ought to do something, it was surgested that it was useless to wait longer, and the question was put whether; the Church should take immediate action. The vote was precisely the same on this question. A committee was appointed to draw up a letter. The letter was written and generally approved at a subsequent meeting. There were some corrections ordered, and after they had been made the entire letter was sagain submitted and the vote lacked only one of being unanimous. At neither of these church meetings did Prof. Phelps appear, and he therefore knew nothing of the business except by hearsay. It should also be stated that Prof. Phelps has not attended a church meeting nor delivered a lecture, nor had any connection with the Seminary, saving only that of nominal professorahip, for two years. He had cut his connection because of poor health. As for the size of the Andover Seminary Church, Prof. Sinythe had nothing to say. That element did not enter into consideration at all. It was a church of Christ, and that was enough. But if it were admitted that it was small, it might also be said that it was worthy, of consideration because of the intellectuality of its members. It had quality if not quantity, and taking quality into account, it would be account service a number of letters from Congregational elergymen in various parts of the congregational elergymen in various parts of the congregational interests of the church at Andover. He had in his pocket a copy of resolutions which had been signed by all the Cong

of something said in the Council yesterday, and he was invited to come there for the purpose of stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he knew in relation to the stating what facts he had been invited to do so by the Investigating Committee is 1874, and he had frequently stated that he should have testified, but to what the statist he outdoor had been desired to the council the letter of the fact that it is a some color council, to the neglect of the one only subject of the case whether the sould only the state the outdoor that the state is the state of the sta

NUMBER 177.

attention it deserves, as the source of all the trouble, and that the Council would give its most solemn deliberation as to the duty of the church in this respect.

The undersigned, believing himself to be referred to in the fourth question submitted, desires to state that "he did not submit charges in form as the time he saked for a mutual council," because such charges had already been read before the church by Mrs. Moulton that "he delayed for more than a year;" after a so-called investigation by the church, because had already endeavored, without success, to secure an investigation by the church, because had already endeavored, without success, to secure an investigation in Mr. Tilton's case, and had reason to expect that further action would be taken by other persons, and because, in the unexampled perplexities in which he had been placed, he found it difficult to ascertain either his rights or his dutice as defined by Congregational usage, when, at last, he was compelled to act by the attempt of the Plymouth Church to discipline him, it was under the best light he could obtain, and with the purpose of maintaining the seace and purity of the church according to his covenant obligations. The undersigned, in the first place, strove to bring Mr. Tilton and Mr. Bowen to trial, under the belief which he then entertained, that they had slandsfed his pastor, and in the second instance, his sole object was by means of a council, mutually called, and acceptable to both parties, to investigate the charges against Mr. Beecher, and thus settle the controversy. If he did not use the best course to effect this end, it was due to his inability to obtain a better knowledge of ecclesiastical proceedings, upon which he found ministers to differ, and especially because, instead of being halped by the officers of the Plymouth Church, he was hindered and treated most unjustiv, as an enemy. Was he right in wishing some Mutual Council, or other strictly impartial ecclessastical body, to try Mr. Beecher, and thus would have the c NEW YORK, Peb. 15, 1876.

THE CANADIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 18.—A debate on the

crease the revenue, which seemed to be considered the chief soject of the Finance Minister. He held, however, that finance should not be the sole consideration of the Ministry, and that a tariff for revenue and protection at the same time were impossible.

time were impossible.

Agriculturists in the House were opposed to the position taken by the presenting of the manutururing and mercantile interests, and held that their interest was in a prosperous condition, and stood in no need of protection.

The general feeling was strongly against free-trade, and it is expected that the Ministry, although opposed to it on principle, will recognize this feeling by adding considerably to the present daty when bringing down their proposals in regard to the tariff.

This evening Mr. Decosmos, of British Columbia, offered an amendment to the effect that an early revision of the tariffs was necessary, and that a tariff discriminating to a greater degree than the present in favor of home production and manufactures, but not stimulating one industry or one section of the country against another, would be productive of great benefit to the whole Dominion.

An effort was made to have this ruled out under the rules, but the Speaker was of opinion that the amendment might be allowed as an abstract principle, which would not commit the House to any policy.

The Premier, in rather an indefinite manner, opposed the amendment, but the the ader of the Opposition, Sir John Macdonald, thought it came strictly within the privileges of the Hone. He said he would resist a motion, which would press the Government to declare its intentions before the proper time, but thought with the Speaker that the amendments could be put as an abstract question barrien of results.

After considerable discussion the amendment was admitted, and the debate was resumed.

The matter was eventually disposed of without a vote. Mr. HeCommo withdrew his motion, and the Committee asked for was allowed, but its ecope of inquiry was limited to one or two interests, and not to the state of the whole country.

Special Dispotes to The Chicago Tribune.

Halliton, Onl., Feb. 18.—The Orange Graad Lodge of Western Ontario has closed its seasons. A resolution was carried declaring that the time had arrived for Orangemen to uniti

WHISKY.

Babcock's Lawyers Undertake to Head Off the Granger Jury.

Motion to Direct an Acguittal Denied by the Court

The Facts and Inferences Must Be Determined by the Jury.

Reversal of the Usual Order of Arguments for Babcock's Benefit.

Working Up Testimony to Give McKee a New Trial.

Messrs. Keeley and Kerwin Appear and Give Bail.

The Grand Jury Anxious to Get Home---Indictments Yet to Come.

ST. LOUIS.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL

TWO DEFEATS.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Feb. 18.—The defense have sus ad two defeats to-day, apparently the result d generalship. The witness Magill, a let-arrier, who closed the evidence for the denight, swearing that he returned to byce two letters corresponding to those Everist siled to Avery and Babcock, created a very d impression. He may have told the truth, nt his excitable, flighty manner was all against m. It was supposed that the Government ould try to impeach him, and this is what cortunity to get a lot of witnesses who would ster up Magill by giving him a good charac-Dyer and Broadhead saw this, and sud-ily changing their plans this morning, left the ense with a room-full of witnesses for whom ney had no use. Then, again, are motion being made to have the proceedings topped and the Court order an acquittal being werraled, leaves the idea that the Judges think hat some kind of a case has been made. It was efense, however, look for a very strong charge Court when the case is given to the jury, and rely largely on their expectations in this regard. They have little faith in the

This afternoon the attorneys for the prosecu-ion held a conference, when it was agreed that tol. Broadhead should open the argument for the Government to-morrow morning and Col. Dyor close. Col. Broadhead will occupy the session and Mr. Storrs the afternoon onday morning Judge Porter will speak, and Col. Dver will close the case Monday afternoon at day, providing the Judge's charge is ready, his arrangement of the closing of the arguent is the reverse of the practice in this Court, eretofore, when more than one closing speech as made, the defense opened and the prosecutions of the procedular than alternating until the final close by the prosecution. During the proceedings this afternoon Judge Porter requested the change and Judge Dilloo ruled that the request was a fair one, as with the great mass of testimony

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Louis. Mo., Feb. 18.-Upon the concluion of the session of the court last evening, the

Upon the opening to-day, George Gavin, the Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, was called, for the purpose of showing the record of Magill, the letter-carrier, who testified to returning two letters to Joyce. The witness did not answer, and the District-Attorney imme-diately announced that the Government would put in no rebuttal testimony.

The case was then declared closed, so far as the evidence was concerned.

Judge Dillon asked if the counsel had arranged in what manner the closing arguments abould be

After a brief pause, the Court asked the defense if they were prepared to present authority of the court of the of the cou

same purpose and should be tested by the same rules, as a demurrer to the evidence admits not only the facts therein stated, but also every con-clusion which a jury might fairly or reasonably

only the facts therein stated, but also every conclusion which a jury might fairly or reasonably infer therefrom.

In deciding upon the present motion it must be assumed that all evidence in the case is true, and that the witnesses are all credited, for if there are questions relating to the credibility of witnesses, or upon proper deducto be drawn from evidence, these are questions not for the Court but for the jury, under the advice and direction of the Court. Counsel have referred to a case in which some Courts may have interfered with the province of the jury in a manner which it might be difficult to reconcile with the views above expressed. The principles which must guard us have been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, whose judgments have in this Court the force of authority. The doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States is well shown in Hickman vs. Jones, 9th Wallace, 197. This was a case of malicious prosecution, in which the Court peremptorly instructed the jury to acquit two of the defendants. In holding this to have been erroneous under the circumstances, the Supreme Court of the United States says: There was some evidence against both of them. Whether it was sufficient to warrant a verdict of guilty, was a question for the jury. Under the instructions of the Court the learned Judge mingled the duty of the Court and jury, leaving to the jury on discretion but to obey the direction of the Court. Where there is no evidence, or such a defect in it that the law will not permit a verdict for the plaintiff to be given, such an instruction may be properly demanded, and it is the duty of the Court to give it. To refuse is error.

In this case the evidence was received without the court and pury the properly demanded and it is the duty of the Court to give it. To refuse is error.

such an instruction may be properly demanded, and it is the duty of the Court to give it. To refuse is error.

In this case the evidence was received without objection, and was before the jury. It tended to maintain on the part of the plaintiff the issue which they were to try. Whether weak or strong, it was their right to pass upon it. It has not proper for the Court to wrest this part of the case more than any other from the exercise of their judgment. The instructions given overlooked the line which separate, two separate spheres of duty. Though corelative, they are distinct, and it is important to the right administration of justice that they should be kept so. It is as much within the province of the jury to decide questions of fact as of the Court to decide questions of law. The jury should take the law as laid down by the Court, and give it full effect, but its application to the facts and the facts themselves it is proper for them to determine. These are the checks and balances which give the trial by jury its value. Experience has proved their importance. They are indispensable to the harmony and proper efficiency of the system. The Supreme Court, in cases where the facts are not controverted, and where the inference to be drawn from them is certain, necessary, and undisputed, or where there is no evidence tending to establish a necessary element in the case, has held that the Court may peremptorily direct what verdict shall be given. The distinction between cases which fall within the rule first stated, and those which are for the decision of the jury, is well illustrated in the Railroad Company vs. Stout, 17 Wallace, 637. In this case the Supreme Court held that where in any case it is a matter of judgment and discretion, of sound inference, what is the deduction to be drawn from even undisputed facts, where different men, equally sensible and equally im-

any case it is a matter of judgment and discretion, of sound inference, what is the deduction to be drawn from even undisputed facts, where different men, equally sensible and equally impartial, would make different inferences. Such cases the law commits to the decision of the jury under the instructions from the Court.

The motion here must, in our judgment, be denied, for two reasons: First—There are facts which are not undisputed—for example, those relating to the letter testified to by Everest and McGill. Second—The proper inferences to be drawn from the telegrams and other facts are not so clear and certain that the Court can declare their effect as a matter of law. The doctrine contended for by the learned counsel for the defendant, if applied to this case, would require the Court to disregard the well-estiled rules laid down by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Hickman vs. Jones, showe cited, in which that tribunal holds that the constitutional province of the jury, under instructions from the Court, extends to the right to decide upon questions of fact in a weak case as well as in a strong case. They must analyze the evidence before them, and determine the weight to be given to it and the several parts thereof.

THE ABGUMENTS.

Some discussion then took place as to the or-

and determine the weight to be given to it and the several parts thereof.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Some discussion then took place as to the order in which arguments should be made. The rule of the Court had been for the defense to open, and be followed by the prosecution, but both Judge Porter and Mr. Storrs thought the opening should be by the prosecution. The case rested on circumstantial evidence, and it was but just that the defense should be advised as to what portion of the great mass of testimony which had been adduced, and the large part of which had been rendered irrelevant since its introduction, would be relied upon by the prosecution. As the prosecution had the terrible advantage of the coming argument, they should not complain of being required to disclose their case so as to give the defense an idea as to what they would have to answer.

Judge Dillon did not think the rule a good one, and, in view of the circumstances, it seemed to both himself and Judge Treat but just that the prosecution be required to open in order that the defense might not waste time in guessing on what portion of the mass of testimony which had been rested on the prosecution. The defense on case to give the defense might not waste time in guessing on what protion of the mass of testimony which had been finished by this time. After the Freisinger case there really seems to be nothing of importance to detain them longer, and it is not improbable that the Government officers will consent to their discharge.

OLL MATTHEWS returned from his home near Springfield yesterday morning, and was seen around the Custom-House provided to the prosecution of the mass of a testimony which had been rendered irrelevant since its introduction, would have been less delay and everything could have been finished by this time. After the Freisinger case there really seems to be nothing of importance to detain them longer, and it is not improbable that the Government officers will consent to their discharge.

OLL MATTHEWS

Tender Traine during a portion of

guessing on what portion of the mass of testimony the prosecution rehed. He would, therefore, suspend the rule as a matter of justice to defendant.

institute the prosecution be required to open in order that the defense might not waste time in order that the defense might not waste time is mony the prosecution relact. He would, there is a matter of justice to defendant.

Col. D-ort said he had not expected this, and had no :—araed his argument. He therefore the said of the said and a second state of the said of the said and a second state of the said of the said and a second state of the said of the said and a second state of the said of the said and a second state of the said of the s mode.

MOTION TO ACQUIT.

Judge Porter arose and said that the defense intended to raise a question of law, looking to the direction of a verifict, and asked permission to address the Court, and it was granted.

Judge Porter spoke at considerable length, giving the grounds on which he asked the Coart to direct, at this stage of the trial, a verdict of acquittal. The right of trial by jury he held to be a right guaranteed by the Constitution, and one to be upheld with all its force and all its sanction. "In this case," said Judge Porter, "upon the undisputed facts, we submit, there is no question but for the Court to acquit the defendant." The evidence was then passed in review, very carefully and slowly, and, after the review, Judge Porter said: "We now ask for the Court,"

After a brief pause, the Court asked the defense if they were prepared to present authorities.

Judge Porter replied in the affirmative, and proceeded to read from the books various cases which he claimed were parallel in this point of law to the one under consideration.

Col. Broachead, in reply to Judge Porter, and in order to sustain the motion of the defense the Court must say there is no testimony sither direct or indirect by which the jury might be led to believe in the defendant's guilt. He sited the facts in the history of the case,—the mailing of the letter by Joyce to Babcock containing \$500; the corresponding with one of the conspiratore, after he was indicted, through a third party; to the giving of valuable information at the same time he was protesting against.

stated that he was certainly worth more than \$5,000. He was taken.

Mr. Thomas Mackin was the other security. The examination brought out the fact that he owned considerable property, and was worth in the neighborhood of \$75,000. He was promptly accepted as good and sufficient surety. The two indicted rectifiers and their bodismen then gave in their honds in the sum of \$5,000 under each indictment, and the process was complete.

Judge Doolittle, counsel for Mrs. Eva Singer, when the statule requires that such coasent shall be in writing in order to be effectual, her counsel shving no power to give such consent; secondly, because the Court erred in the instructions sagiven to the jury; and, fourthly, because the finding of the jury was not sufficient to warrant the judgment of forfeiture as against the interest of Eva Singer in the property in question.

Judge Doolittle then explained that Mrs. Singer an appears ano on the stand with an interprete was Jake's work, and admitted that ber subsequent familiarity with the English language did look a little bad. It was Jake's surge, such and the property in question. Judge Doolittle then explained that Mrs. Singer an pearance on the stand with an interprete was Jake's work, and admitted that ber subsequent familiarity with the English language did look a little bad. It was Jake's surge, such and the property in question. Judge Doolittle then explained that Mrs. Singer ould speak intelligible English or not. Judge Doolittle was followed by Mr. Cunning, for the other side of the defendant's case. He spoke for some time, addressing himself particularity to the question of the powers of trustess. When Mr. Cunning concluded his argumant, Mr. Boutel very quicily remarked that he decided to the question of the powers of trustess. When Mr. Cunning concluded his argumant, Mr. Boutel very quicily remarked that he decided has give the formation of the powers of trustess. When Mr. Cunning concluded his argumant, Mr. Boutel very quicily remarked that in necessary to make a reply.

be taken under consideration. A decision will probably be given this morning.

ALD. HILDRETH AND CULLERTON, together with rectifiers Keeley and Kerwin, will illumine the District Court room this morning with their presence. They are wanted to plead. There may be motions to quash, but, if no better arguments are presented to back up said motions than those already made in Hesing's and other cases, their fate is already assured, and the defendants will lose no time in entering their pleas of not guilty.

THE GRAND JURY. THE GRAND JURY.

The members of the Grand Jury toiled up th

The members of the Grand Jury toiled up the stairs to their loft in the Custom-House yesterday morning with expressions of disgust upon their faces. The idea of remaining here longer does not suit them in the least. They had hoped that after returning the Keeley and Kerwin indictments their labors would have pretty much cassed, so that they might adjourn for two or three days. But the Government attorneys thought differently, and quietly remarked that the Grand Jurors would be expected to take their usual places yesterday morning and await further orders. And the Grand Jury did as requested, but sadly, and withnot a few expressions very much akin to grumbling. Between 11 and 12 o'clock their attention was directed to the fact that there were several witnesses to be ex-12 o'clock their attention was directed to the fact that there were several witnesses to be examined in relation to the matter of the Milan Distillery, and subpœnas were issued for those witnesses. None were present, however, during the day, and the Grand Jurors passed the time of the session in a review of the testimony already adduced against this distillery, and in exclamations not strictly pions at the thought of their lingering confinement. They adjourned shortly after 3 o'clock, to meet again this morning at 11, when it is expected that the missing witnesses will be on hand, and that the proceedings will be subject to little or no further delay.

ings will be subject to little or no further delay.

The Grand Jurors profess to be in a state of total ignorance as to the length of time they are to remain here. The programme for the future has not been officially declared to them, but they very freely express the desire to be allowed to depart in peace and without further nonisense. Their crops need looking after, and their other private affairs, now somewhat neglected, require their attention. In short, they want to go home, and are disposed to think that the time during a portion of their stay might have been better employed, so that there would have been less delay and everything could have been finished by this time. After the Freisinger case there really seems to be nothing of importance to detain them longer, and it is not improbable that the Government officers will consent to their discharge.

his co-workers, will be necessary when the battle begins.

ever, that Gen. Ira J. Bloomfield, of Blooming-ton, ex-Supervisor and immediate predecessor of Col. Munn, is among those whom the Grand Jury have voted to indict. Precisely the charge against Gen. Bloomfield is not known, but the supposition is that it is for some neglect of of-ficial duty, as his correspondence found in the Westerman papers is not relied upon apparently as cetablishing the charge of conspiracy.

ing new in the matter of the Whisky Ring versu its confidence that he will by some means b persuaded to retire upon the announcement of the result in the Babcock case. Another form of indirect move upon him is the attempt to remove Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury. Maj. Wilson has had the entire charge Maj. Wilson has had the entire charge of the management of the whisky prosecutions, and is the only man in the Treasury Department intimately acquainted with all the details of the various cases. It is charged by a number of politicians that he has pushed all these cases with unnecessary energy, and without the least regard to persons who might be hit, and there is a settled determination to get him out of the way as a matter of revenge as well as for the purpose of crippling the Secretary. To induce the President to make a change, a number of

UTTERLY PALES STORES

have been taken to the White House shout him, and detectives have been set to watch him, and have been engaged in an attempt to set up acae against him for the purpose of securing a reward. So far as can be ascertained, the President has given Secretary Eristov no intimation that he desires any change, and the latter is at work as usual on all those cases which have given those seeking his removal so much offense. Still, the conviction among his friends is strong that he will not be a member of the Cabinet long after the Babcock case ends, no matter what the verdict may be.

MISCELLANEOUS. LETTER FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT Washington, Feb. 16.—To the Editor of the New York Herald: I read in the Herald yesterday what purported to be an "excuse" for my tter to the District-Attorneys, and suggesting

letter to the District-Attorneys, and suggesting that the blame of it was to be attributed to the President, and that to my legal friends I had said that the President was dissatisfied that the letter was not stronger.

The President has never expressed any such dissatisfaction, nor have I made any "excuse," nor do I intend to make any accuse. I never did and I never will excuse any act of mine, official or otherwise, by throwing the responsibility upon another. I assume all the responsibility. I make no excuse. I stand by what I wrote, and when the facts are exposed, as they will be, which required the letter, the community will understand it. It was a purely official letter, confidential,—as all official letters are,—exposed by gross impropriety. I only wish that those who criticise it would first read it, even without the light of the facts which induced it, and be assured that I take the responsibility and ask no cover from the President's name. Very respectfully,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Attorney General.

SPORTING

BILLIARDS. BURLEIGH VS. SHAW. The prospect for the match between Burleigh and Shaw this evening is that it will be one of the liveliest billiard struggles ever seen in the West. The betting indicates that the friends of neither man have any overwhelming faith in their champion, and, as a consequence, the money laid has been mostly at evens. In the pool-selling at Mansur's last evening, Barieigh had just about as much call as the medsi-holder ought to have over the challenger in any match. In successive pools Burleigh sold for \$20 to Shaw's \$17, and \$10 to Shaw's \$8, though in a \$50-pool the sums were even up. The mutual pools stood at evens last night.

The pool-selling at Foley's last evening was uneventful in bidding, though considerable money was wagered—a little at a time. The salesy, were entirely at equal rates, and neither neither man have any overwhelming faith in sales were entirely at equal rates, and neith man had the call. Pool-selling will go on

THE TURF.

THE CALIFORNIA BACE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Pools are lively tonight, beginning with Butherford 100, Foster 45, Katie Pease 35, Golden Gate 22½, the field 52½.

Later Rutherford sold at 185, Foster 85, Pease 55, Gate 35, the field 52½. The closing sales were: Butherford 225, Foster 100, Pease 75, Gate 37½, the field 52½. Foster went up on the news from Sacramento of his good condition.

CASUALTIES.

the manager of the Kentucky State Lottery, was found dead in a ditch, near his residence in the suburos, this morning. A horse and buggy were standing near, and it is presumed that he was drowned by being kicked by his horse into the stream, though this is not certain. There was a bruise on his head, which, it is supposed, came from a kick of his horse after he had gotten out of his heavy for some unknown nurroses. of his buggy for some unknown purpose.

STEAMER SUNK,
BAYOU HAVEE, Feb. 18.—The steamboat Billy Henderson last night collided with the John F. Talley, and sank in a few minutes. One deck-

THREE MEN KILLED.
FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 18.—By the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw-mill this morning, three of the four men employed were killed.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
Boston, Feb. 18.—Charlotte Cushman, the

Boston, Feb. 18.—Charlotte Cushman, the distinguished actress, died at the Parker House this morning.

Her age was 59 years and 7 months. She had been afflicted with cancer for a long time, but was better last week, and took a short walk on Saturday, when she caught cold, pneumonia resulting. She was quite cheerful yesterday, but a change occurred at 2 o'clock this morning, and at 7 o'clocd she was unconscious.

ASA C. RUSSELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18.—Asa C. Russell, President of the Berkshire Woolen Company, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens and manufacturers of Great Barrington and Berkshire County, suddenly dropped dead to-day just as he was starting from the mill for his residence to take dinner. Probable cause, heart-disease.

THE REV. TIMOTHY O'FARRELL.
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Rev. Timothy
O'Farrell, the pastor of the Church of the Visitation in Brooklyn, died yesterday. Father
O'Farrell had been a priest for thirty-two years, eight and a half of which were passed in Cincinnati as pastor and Professor of Greek in the Theological Seminary.

FIRES.

The slarm of fire from Box No. 742 at 6 o'clock last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story house No. 274 North Franklin street. It was extinguished without damage to the premises. The alarm from Box No. 112 at 12:45 this morning was false.

AT HOLTON, MICH.

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 18.—A fire at Holton.
on the Muskegon & Big-Rapids Railroad, tonight, destroyed the saw and shingle mill there
and a large stock of lumber.

which will make the Government officials rejoice, and at the same time incline other gentlemen to believe that a small section of the day of judgment has arrived.

SPRINGFIELD.
INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, III., Feb. 18.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day furnished to Assistant-District Attorney Roe the names of a number of persons against whom indictments are to be drawn up.

These names are withheld from the press until the parties can be arrested. It is known, how-

ENDS OF JUSTICE.

Some of Them Privately Exhibit ed at St. Louis Yesterday.

Three Italians Executed for the Murder of a Fellow-Countryman.

The Affair One of the Quietest and Most Orderly on Record.

Miscellaneous Iniquities Incident to Man's Imperfections. THE LAST DROP. THREE ITALIAN ASSASSINS EXECUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—Dominico Danina,

Antonio Catalano, and Bastiano Lumbardo, three Italians, convicted last October for waylaying and assassinating Francisco Palemo in April, 1874, were hanged at Four Courte to-day. The doomed men were accompanied to the scaffold at 12:50 p. m. by their religious advisors, Father Salvatelli, the Rev. Dr. Grazania, and Father Dougherty. Marshal Natron then read the leath-warrant, during which the men manifested great fear and nervousness, and had to be sup-ported by their attendants. Father Grazania then addressed the spectators for the culprits, then addressed the spectators for the culprits, stating that they gave thanks to those who took an interest in their behalf, forgave all enemies, asked the prayers of those present, believed they would go to heaven, and thanked God for giving them fortitude to endure their execution.

At precisely 1:14 p. m., the black caps having been adjusted, Deputy-Marshal Coff cut the string, the trap sprung, and the wretched creatures dangled in the air. There were no struggles, and in five minutes all were dead.

The execution was quite private, no one being allowed to witness it excepting the spiritual advisers of the men, officials and court officers, and reporters.

and reporters.

THE HISTORY OF THE CRIME

is briefly as follows: The murder occurred
March 13, 1875. In the early morning of that
day, Francisco Palermo, who was a lemou-peddier, had quarreled with four or five Italian acquaintances, and had afterwards separated from
them and gone to the northern part of the city.
While walking north, on the west side of Broadway, he was suddenly fired upon by an assassin
from behind a close fence. The shot apparently
took effect; for the victim instantly turned, ran
across the street, and endeavored to enter the way, he was suddenly fired upon by an assassin from behind a close fence. The shot apparently took effect; for the victim instantly turned, ran across the street, and endeavored to enter the door of a lumber-yard. Thinking the door fastened, he started again to run south along the walk; but hardly had he left the door when two more shots were fired from behind the fence on the east side of the street. Palermos taggered a few yards further, gasped out some inarticulate sentence, and foll dead. Immediately after the shooting, two men were seen to run off to the west from behind a fence on the west side of the street, while, at the same time, two or three others were observed escaping towards the river through the lumber-yard on the east side. A large crowd of excited people soon gathered, and the police officers at once set to work to capture the murderers. Two or more Italians had been seen following Palermo up Broadway: and the supposition was, that, after quarreling with him in the morning, the four or fire cowardly assassins dogged his steps,—two of them getting ahead and lying in wait for him behind the fence, while the others came on behind. The theory was, that, when the first shot was fired, those who were behind alipped in the gate and hid in the immber-yard; while their victim, in attempting to escape, ran, with strange fatality, directly within reach of the others. There were three wounds in the body of the unfortunate man,—one being a large bullet-hole, and the others being made by buckshot. There were three wounds in the body of the unfortunate man,—one being a large bullet-hole, and the others being made by buckshot. There were different stories about Palermo, but it was generally claimed that he was a dangerous man. Among his acquaintances there was a story to the effect that, in New Orlean, he lived with an uncle, a fruit-dealer. About three years ago this uncle was shot by assassins. The murderers were never brought to justice, and Palermo, by an unfucky accident, became the only witness to certa

The authorities were at first baffled in all their efforts to get on THE TRAIL OF THE MURDERERS. A young Italian named Santo Maglio had been strongly suspected from the first, and sharp look-out was kept for him. One morning his wife was observed to leave her boarding-house and cross the bridge to the Illinois shore. A detective followed, and tracked her to a place in East St. Louis, where he found haglio and four case St. Donns, where he found magnio and four other Sicilians, named Angelo Busso, Dominico Danina, Bastiano Lombardo, and Antonio Catalano. The party were followed to Belleville, and their arrested and brought back to this city. At the Coroner's inquest, each of them made partial confessions of participation in the crime, but denied the actual shooting.

All were indicated; but, when the trial came on, in October last, the District Attorney made terms with Santo Maglio and Angelo Russo, promising them immunity if they would turn State's evidence,—a proposition which they readily accepted.

SANTO MAGLIO first came on the stand. The spectators were struck by his extremely youthful and handsome appearance. He told a straightforward story, as follows:

My name is Santo Maglio. I was born in Palermo.

having sold his lemons. He did not about at us. He drew no pistol.

ANGELO RUSSO

was next put on the stand. He was a short, low-browed fellow, with very dark complexion, thick lips, coarse features, black hair, stubby black mustache, and with eyebrows that joined across the bridge of his nose. He had on an old black coat that was much too large for him, and only the fingers of his hands were to be seen protruding from the long sleeves, as he nervously stroked his mustache. His eye was bright and snaky, and he gave his testimony in a dry, hard, laughing manner. He told the following story:

My name is Angelo Russo. I am a Sicilian by birth. I know Banina, Lombardo, and Catalano, who are also Sicilians. I knew francisco Palermo, who was also a Sicilian. I knew the first three five or six months before coming to St. Louis, or about seven mooths ago. I have known Palermo for six years. I knew him and the other three in New Orleans. Palermo came from New Orleans after I did. Those three had a conversation with me in the street about a week before the murder. They said that Palermo was thunting for them with a gun to kill them, and therefore they must kill him. I did not know the cause of the trouble between them. At first Palermo was thunting for them with a gun to kill them, and therefore they must kill him. I did not know the cause of the trouble between them. At first Palermo and the other three were friends. When they fell out Catalano wanted to make peace again, but I never heard Palermo to them, stating that he desired to make friends again. The three men boarded on the northwest corner of Sevanth and Morgan streets, and I lived on Biddle street. On the morning of the murder I went to their boarding-place to call toem. We had laid the plot of the murder on the evening before.

Our meeting on the morning of March 13 was for the purpose of executing that plot. I naw Palermo when he was shet. He was shot by Sante Maglio, Catalano, and Loundardo. The last two were in the lamber-yard with me. We were weiting for Palermo to come, so that we could kill him. That is my pistol (identifying a great big, awkward eid pistol). Telid not shoot, The shooting from the lumber-yard was done by Lounbardo and Catalano. I did not shoot/because I did not with the shooting from the lumber-yard was done by Lounbardo and Catalano. I did not shoot/because I did not with the shoot in the street. After the murder, I threw the pistol away into a freight-car. It was still loaded. I cannot swear as to what kind of pistols the others had. I was so essetted I did not know what I was doing, or what kind of pistols were used. Falermo was about 12 feet from us when Lombarde and Catalano shot him. He ran out of the furnber-yard. When Falermo was in the lumber-yard he had that small pistol in his hands (a short, double-barreled waspon); as he ran away he put his hand into an inside pocket, but what he pulled out I don't know. I first know Palermo was in the pulled out I don't know. I first know Palermo, but I don't know what Palermo did in that case. Palermo had told me that he intended to kill those men. I did not tall any of them of the threat. Palermo wanted to make peace, and so did Catalano, but Lombardo and Danna would not let them. Palermo always carried a pistol. On the night the murder was plotted, it was generally talled of that Palermo was going to kill those three, but I never at any time told them that Palermo never threatened to kill these three wanted to make peace, and so did Catalano, but Lombardo and Danna would not let them. Palermo always carried a pistol. On the night the murder was plotted, it was generally talked of that Palermo was going to kill those three, but I never at any time told them that Palermo never threatened to kill the Palermo never told me that his tended to him have plotted, it was

any such statement.
This closed the testimony for the prosecution; and the defense had none to offer, except
as to the desperate character of the decessed.
The jury, after being out two hours, brought
in a verdict of

The jury, after being out two hours, brought in a verdict of GUIDTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

At first they were very much servified by the horrible fate that awaited them; but, under the influence of spiritual ministrations, they became resigned. For several weeks, priests of their own nationality had attended them daily. Before going to the gallows, two of the men made their wills, leaving what property they possessed to their families. All of the three culprits were natives of Poggio Beale, Sicily. Bastiano Lombardo was 21 years of age, and single; Dominico Danina was 35, and left a wife and child in Sicily; Antonio Catalano was 45, and left a wife and five children in his native town. It is supposed that the two last named fied to America on account of crimes committed in the old country.

Strong efforts were made to obtain a commutation of the sentence, but Gov. Hardin proved inexorable. He is the firmest capital-punishment Governor Missouri ever had.

THE DAY'S RECORD.

WINSLOW'S PLUNDER.

Boston Globs.

The theory that Winslow got away with an im-

mense amount of money has been held by a great many people, but it is undoubtedly a misake, as we have already intimated the develop ments in London prove. The last table of ounts printed in Boston was as follows:

D. Chamberlain. Leopold Morse.. Frank B. Hayes.

Total.....

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 18.—On yesterday the famous Wilson tar-and-feather case came up in the courts, the present suit being the claim of Ella Corry vs. Mrs. John Wiley, Mrs. Edmun Anderson, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, Mrs. Elizabet Addis, Mrs. Charlotte Dixon, Mrs. Ellen Kean Mrs. Edward Carleton, Mrs. Eliza Bentley, Mrs H. W. Scott, and Miss Kate Wiley, all prominen H. W. Scott, and Miss Kate Wiley, all prominent Christian ladies of Wilton, for \$50,000 damages. The case was continued to-day and will probably last for a week. It will be remembered that, on the 16th of April, 1875, the plaintiff, Ella Corry, was forcitly sitsched in her house by certain parties, called from her bed, and in almost a nude state subjected to an application of tar and feathers, then forcibly ejected from her home, and ordered to leave the town. The facts of this bruial assault are not disputed, there being only the identity of the assaulting party in in question.

THE HAVANA MURDER TRIAL Precoid Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
Proxia, Ill., Feb. 18.—The murder-trial of
Dan McAllister, which has been in progress in
Havana all the week, and which has awakened
interest here, is about concluded. The Hon.
W. W. O'Brien made the closing argument for
the defense last evening. This morning the
Hon. S. P. Shope closed the case for The People. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the case was
given to the jury, and now hundreds and thousands of people here are anxiously awaiting the
verdict. McAllister's notorious character, and
the particularly-strooious circumstances attending the murder, have caused the liveliest interest here in the result. It is generally thought
that the verdict will be hanging or imprisonment
for life.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

for life.

Special Directch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAYANA, Ill., Feb. 18—Midnight.—The jury in
the McAllister case have just come in with a
verdict of Penitentiary for life.

A CLOTHES-LIFTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Feb. 18.—After a meeting of the Bethany Commandery in Mendota last evening a few of the Sir Knights adjourned through a private entrance to an adjoining hall, in which a ball was being held, leaving their overcosts in the vestibule of the Commandery. The Captain of the Guard, returning shortly after, found a man in the vestibule, and, after ejecting him, discovered that two overcosts and a scarf were missing. He immediately gave chase, found the man, and gave him in charge. The property was subsequently discovered, and the prisoner, who gave his name as John Collins, Chicago, failing to find bonds in the amount of \$300, was committed this morning for trial before the Circuit Court.

HARD BUT HARMLESS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—John Bond died here to-night from the effects of a frightful stab inflicted two Sundays ago by John Timey, a stockpefore death, his time of imprisonment for offense would have been thirty-three years.

BANK ROBBERY.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Bakersfield says the Kern Valley Bank was entered by burglars last night while the Cashier was working at the accounts. They knocked down and chloroformed the Cashier and robbed the bank of \$77,000, of which \$22,000 belonged to the County Treasury. The Cashier was found insensible on a table this morning.

ARREST OF ALLEGED MURDERERS.

New York, Feb. 18.—Henry Wood, the colored wood-chopper, and David H. Skidmore, Jr., who are accused of killing the four inmates of the Skidmore residence, at Deer Park, have been arrested.

raining the city from paying out moneys ap-priated by the City Council for the benefit of ious benevolent, industrial, and eductional ablishments. This case is known as the

The Masonic Board of Examiners of Illinois concluded their session as Springfield last night. They meet at Vandalia March 1 and again at Diron on the 15th.

THE INDIANS.

Abstract of the Seventh Annual Res

nnual report of the Board of Indian Con sonnal report of the Board of Indian Commis-sioners, now in press, is an interesting does-ment, and will bear she careful perusal of all those who are in doubt concerning the windom of the Peace policy. It is the claim of that pol-icy that it is founded in justice; and the follow-ing remark of Edmund Burke is quoted at the ing remark of Edmund Burke is quoted at the beginning of the report: "It is with the great-est difficulty that I attempt to separate justice from policy; justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society, and any imminent depara-ure from it, under any circumstances, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all." During the year

NO ORGANIZED MOSTILITY
of any band or trabe of Indians has occurred and the cases of individual violence have, per-haps, been fewer, in proportion to the whole population, than among any corresponding number of white people anywhere in the

Toe advance in this respect, years, has been great. Then, the Sioux, for example, were ready to wage war upon any parties the Riack Hills; now, they suffer them visiting the Black Hills; now, they suffer them to come and go without attempting an attack.

Most of the wild tribes in the Indian Territory, heretofore the terror of the surrounding country, have, this year, remained upon their

Most of the wild tribes in the Indian Territory, heretofore the terror of the surrounding
country, have, this year, remained upon their
reservations, sent their children to school, and
conformed to the regulations of the Agent.

It is the aim of the Government not to make
the condition of the Indians an indifferent and
negative stand-still, but to reclaim them from
their rude, wild state; to aid and educate them;
and to throw about them all the influences that
tend to civilization and Christian citizenship.

THERR ARE MANY OBSTACLES,
however, in the way of such progress. In
Southern California, the lands-which were
ceded to us from Mexico by a treaty, in which
the United States solemnly promised to protect
the Indians in their persons and their homeshave been surveyed and sold, and their unhappy
people ejected as fugitives and varyabonds.

The Pi-Uts Indians, on Pyrsmid Lake Reservation, in Nevada, saw the Central Paolic Railroad
come dashing through their reservation, taking
a large part of their arable land, and this withons asking consent or tendering compensation.

In one instance, at least, the lines of reservation have been suddenly changed, so that large
tracts of beautiful and fertile land have been
taken sway from the Indians, and wild monatainlands have been added in evohange.

The only remedy for such grievances lies in
wise and unchanging legislation. The ready
confidence which these children of the forest
put in the Government of the Union must not
be misplaced. It is the only basis for their future self-support and civilization.

Supervision of attractions
its Purchasing Committee, examined all accounts
and vouchers presented for payment. During
the past year, accounts to the amount of \$3,30,332.74 have been reviewed, and claims to the
amount of \$370,209.38 have been rejected.

Its members have, from time to time, visited
and inspected the Agencies. Fewer visits have
been made in 1875 than in years previous; but
more time has been given to the purchase and
delivery of goods, and gr

made.
The question of the The question of the REMOVAL OF THE STOUX is a troublesome problem. The Indian country is overrun with miners and adventurers, and threaded by railroads, both of which are destructive to the chase, and thus take from the red men their principal means of support. Should they make an organized attack upor their invaders, the whole army would scarcely be able to keep the peace between the border-settlers and the Indians thirsting for revenge.

The Peace policy was established under the be able to keep the peace between the bordersettlers and the Indians thirsting for revenge.

The Peace policy was established under the
conviction that it is cheaper and better to feed
Indians than to fight them; and that, while
their bodily wants are being partially supplied,
instruction in letters and the arts can be given.
But, with the powerful bands of the Sioux, tribal
authority is very strong, and the Chiefe believe
that it will be imperiled by the coming among
them of teachers and preachers. Thus it is
that agriculture and civilizing arts make but
comparatively led ow progress among them.

The experiment of removing two of the
Agencies-Red Cloud and Spotted Tail—to beter lands on the Missouri River, has been suggested.

The objections to this plan are: the Indians
own unwillingness to leave the "mountains of
gold" which they claim as their own, and
which they propose to guard; the opposition of their Chiefs to all efforts
at instruction; the exposure to which
to the neighborhood of white settlers, to which
they would be subject in their new quarters;
and the uneasy feeling of the border-settlers
themselves should these powerful bands be lecated near them.

The Board think that the gradual disintegration of the tribes, and their slow consolidation
into a structure of divilized society, is the enly
way in which the difficulty can be removed.

To this end, the number of Agents should be
increased, and small bands, or even families,
encouraged to make settlements in Dakota or
the Indian Territory, under the offers of homesteads and instruction.

The Indian has strong local attachments, that
should not be ruthlessly torn up and severed,
but foetered and trained.

THE PROPERTY-RIGHTS OF THE INDIAN
as an individual, rather than his tribal rights as
a ward of the Government, need to be recognized.

The negro has been admitted to the full privileges of citizenship; the Chinese and Japanese
have an increasing degree of freedom and responsibility upon our shores; we should give to
the Indian pe

The establishment of COMMON SCHOOLS

among the Indians is of the greatest importance. To deprive them of the hunt and not provide them with a thorough and compulsory schoolsystem, is dangerons, if not lisastrous. The Government has never given the attention to this subject that it should. It bears the same relation to the Indian that each State does to the children within its borders, and should give them advantages equal to those which it is the pride and safety of the States to furnish.

It is the earnest desire of the Board that a TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT should be established by the United States over the Indian Territory; the Governor to be appointed by the President, and the Legislative Body to be elected by the people of the Territory.

The lands should be surveyed and allotted, the

Body to be should be surveyed and allotted, the titles being inalicable for two generations. The railroad-grants abould be repealed; United States Courts established; and the people represented in Congress by a Delegate elected by them.

wood-chopper, and David H. Skidmore, Jr., who are accused of killing the four immates of the Skidmore residence, at Deer Park, have been arrested.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A party of 400 men has organized in Philadelphia to start for the Black Hills early next month.

Eleven car-loads of articles from Sweden and Norway for the Centennial Exhibition have arrived in Philadelphia.

Gov. Beveridge to-day ordered a special election in Fulton County for April 4 next, to elect a County Judge, vice John H. Pearsall, deceased.

Samuel H. Hubbard, an actor/of some note, with the Clara Wildman New York Comedy Company, died suddenly at the Phomix Hotel in Lexington Ky., resterday morning.

Judge Pickner yesterday, in the District Court at Baltimore, delivered his opinion in the case of George 8. Brown against the Mayor and City

railroad-grants should be repealed; United States Courts established; and the people represented in Congress by a Delegate elected by them.

THE PEACE POLICY.

For the purpose of presenting some facts relative to the workings of the Peace policy.

Indian Agents in November last. Their answers to the various inquiries are said to be most satisfactory. In some cases tables have been made out, showing the progress made during the last seven years of the policy.

Under the old Jewish dispensation, every seventh year was a Sabbatical year; and, after a week of Sabbath years had passed away, then came the progress of the Peace policy.

Under the old Jewish dispensation, every seventh year was a Sabbatical year; and, after a week of Sabbath years had passed away, then came a year of Jubilee. The present Gentennia year, although it stands at the close of seventy years of the Peace policy, can hardly be considered as period of rest; but, when seven times seven years of its faithful working are accomplished.

THE COURTS

Something About Those Unsightly Pie and Walls on the Old Matteson House Lot.

& Batch of Tax Suits on Tri Before Judge Moore, in Important Decision by Judge Farm

poerning the Traders' National Bank Tax.

minable Kibbe-Hill Ejectment Suit Taxing the intellects of the Jury.

FER BEASON WHY. For the last six or eight months there bee some very unartistic unfinished piers wick walls disfiguring the vacant blook on northwest corner of Randolph and Dearb streets, and it seems as though some one count the cost. The whole story of the spe-sion was told yesterday in a bill filed in the perior Cours by Charles Fargo against Fra

Desrborn streets, on which the Matteson I and the Welker Block stood before the fire, and that he bought it from the City Welker and Edward Steins of the late Martin O, Walker. Printed the sime however that complement the time, however, that complainant the deed from the Walkers, and about of May, 1875, they had made an arrawith one Frederick A. Wichelman to him these

with their proposed enterprises land will be clouded, and to obliged to defend a large num its' lien suits, as neither fendants are solvent

charges that witherman, by his attack form the praiminary conditions of his ment, has forfeited any right to have He therefore asks that Withelman and may both be enjoined from proceeding to build on the land above named, and may be decreed that they have no it right in the premises. The argument before Judge The argument percer study dove a function entity was continued all day day. The greater part of the day was on inhearing the oral evidence of numer ties whose assessments had been un raised by the Assessor without notice.

In some of the cases it was, however that the only difference was that mad addition of the 52 per cent by the State

A motion was made before Judge yesterday morning for an injunction in of the Traders' National Bank. The heal stock was \$500,000, invested in Gobonds. The Assessor placed the valt tangible property at \$87,000 and all of \$166,667. Mr. Hitchcock, on behalf of argued that, as the bonds were east leastion, therefore the tax should be of langible property. He also held the sessor had valued the property at one was shown by the fact that \$165,667 third of \$500,000, and that, therefore, rate of valuation should maintain with his property. He was willing, therefor taxes on one-third of \$87,000, pusseent added by the State Board.

County-Attornew Hountree, in behalf Town Collector Evans, eaid that some doubts as to the taxation of stock of the banks, that the State-A he were having a correspondence on it it also become known that the de Company at the time of the assets we This deducted from the tangible propleave about \$75,000. He was willing notwithstanting the doubt about the the capital stock, to waive all taxes a the \$75,000.

The Court held that if there had other evidence that the Assessor valuerty at one-third other than the sup Mr. Hitchcock, drawn from the fact turn of \$166,667 was one-third of the might allow an injunction, as a complainant, namely, on \$25,000 a seat. As there was no such evidence have to decide that the tax be particles of the First and Firth National The RIBBERLL CASE.

The interminable ejectment suit of Rill is slowly drawing to a close. Portant testimony has been put in, a dence adduced for the past two or has been only to contradict or a minor points of avidence on either case. Yesterday moreing the cross-of Mr. Patten was first in order, occasion of considerable sparring counsed. Among other things, a pot to be gained for the prosecution we will be had received mensy in \$5 January last from Mr. Barnum, one torneys for the defense, but this wome ciothes he had pawned, and the connection with this suit. The Fatten was chiefly confirmatory of tion, which was read early in the tri The depos

who identified him as being the person in Heed's room.

Dayoncus.

Annie Starks filed a bill yesterding that her husband, Peter Stark all that a fond husband should, it been guilty of habstnal drunkens past two years, and as also charge Peter has too heavy a cargo of beautidedly cross, and is in the habit af around miscellaneously, in a way damage her health and destroy and she waste a divorce.

THE BRIDE OF A MONTH AND MANUAL START AND MAY D. Haynes, after a only a month, is grieving over the of one Albert Haynes, to who ber maiden affections in June found that he had another wife liv hamnon, N. Y., and she left him and now mapte to have the sloud semored.

Baltimore, continuing the injunction the city from paying out moneys apply the City Council for the benefit of nevolent, industrial, and eductional ents. This case is known as the or Charitable Appropriation case."

onic Board of Examiners of Illinois their session at Springfield last night, at Vandalia March I and again as he 15th.

THE INDIANS.

of the Seventh Annual Re-

TON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The seventh ort of the Board of Indian Con ow in press, is an interesting doon-will bear the careful perusal of all are in doubt concerning the wisdom ce policy. It is the claim of that pol-is founded in justice; and the follow-c of Edmund Burke is quoted at the of the report : "It is with the greatthat I attempt to separate justice ivil society, and any imminent depart, under any circumstances, lies under

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e aim of the Government not to make thom of the indians an indifferent and stand-still, but to reclaim them from its wild state; to aid and educate them; here about them all the influences that involved them all the influences that involved in the way of such progress. In the way, the way of such progress. In the way, the way of such progress and their unhappy jected as fugitives and vagabonds.

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My remedy for such grievances lies in any station of Expenditures.

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REMOVAL OF THE SIOUX
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THE PEACE POLICY.

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THE COURTS

Something About Those Unsightly Piers and Walls on the Old Matteson House Lot.

A Batch of Tax Suits on Trial Before Judge Moore.

in Important Decision by Judge Farwell Concerning the Traders' National Bank Tax.

That Interminable Kibbe-Hill Ejectment Suit Still Taxing the Intellects of the Jury.

THE REASON WHY. For the last six or sight months there have been some very unartistic unfinished piers and crick walls disfiguring the vacant block on the northwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and it seems as though some one had started to arect a building without stopping to count the cost. The whole story of the speculation was told yesterday in a bill filed in the Su-perior Court by Charles Fargo against Fred A.

Wichelman and C. L. Perkins.

The complainant states that he is the owner of The complainant states that he is the owner of the lot on the northwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, on which the Matteson House and the Walker Block stood before the great fire, and that he bought it from Sam-ual Otis Walker and Edward Stowe, heirs of the late Martin O, Walker, Prior to the time, however, that complainant received the deed from the Walkers, and about the 1st of May, 1875, they had made an arrangement with one Frederick A. Wichelman to lease to him these premises for twenty-five years at an annual rental of \$7,200 for the first five years. annual rental of \$7,200 for the first five years, the rent after that time to be fixed at 6 per cent on the value of the land. Wichelman promised to erect fifteen stores on the land before the 1st of September, 1875, and to protect the Walkers from any mechanics hem.

The complainant charges that Wichelman made this contract for a lease in bad faith, and with the sole desire of clouding the title to the land; that he from time to time visited the Walkers and dislined them by continual promises

mith the sole desire of clouding the title to the land; that he from time to time visited the Walkers and deluded them by continual promises that he would soon begin operations; and finally, before the lease had been made, suddenly entered on the land and began building foundations for some steres, using chiefly the materials which he found on the ground,—the debris of the old Matteson House. When he hed exhausted these materials and spent \$100 or \$150 of his own money, he stopped and left the foundations as they remain do-day. About the middle of January last, complainant fully learned Wichelman's acheme and his insolvency and inability to perform his contract, whereupon they induced him to abandon all further claims under the contract for a lease. Complainant then began negotiations with other parties to lease the premises, but, when Wichelman learned this fact, he immediately made an entry on the land and began work again. He also, together with one C. L. Perkins, madejarrangements for erecting permanent buildings. In pursuance of this scheme, he inserted an advertisement in The Taugura anneousing that a block of stores and a market-house would be ready for occupation by the lat of May next on the land in question, and would be ready for lease. Fargo fears that, if Wichelman and Perkins are allowed to go on with their proposed enterprise, the title to his land will be clouded, and that he will be obliged to defend a large number of mechanics' lieu suits, as neither of the defendants are solvent or able to keep their contracts; and he also charges that Wichelman, by his failure to perform the praisiminary conditions of his agreement, has forfeited any right to have a lease. He therefore asks that Wichelman and Perkins may both be enjeined from proceeding further to build on the lead above named, and that it may be decreed that they have no title to or right in the premises.

The stryument before Judge Moore in the tax injunction suits was continued all day yesterday. The greater part of the day was consumed i

The argument before Judge Moore in the tax injunction suits was continued all day yesterday. The greater part of the day was consumed in hearing the oral syidence of numerous parties whose assessments had been unlawfully raised by the Assessor without notice.

In some of the cases it was, however, shown that the only difference was that made by the addition of the 52 per cent by the State Board, from which there is no relief. A number of affidavits were also read explaining the action of the Assessor or his deputies in different cases. About 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. J. J. McKinnon, on behalf of the complainants, began his argument, which was opnetuded a little before 6 o'clock, and the further hearing of the motions was postponed until Monday morning.

THE TRADERS' MAFRONAL BANK.

A motion was made before Judge Parwell yesteday morning for an injunction in the case

A motion was made before Judge Farwell yesterday morning for an injunction in the case of the Traders' National Bank. The bank's captal stock was \$500,000, invested in Government bonds. The Assessor placed the value of the tangible property at \$87,000 and all other assets \$166,657. Mr. Hitchcook, on behalf of the bank, argued that, as the bonds were exempt from taxation, therefore the tax should be only on the tangible property. He also held that the Assessor hait valued the property at one-third, as was shown by the fact that \$166,657 was just a third of \$500,000, and that, therefore, the same rate of valuation should maintain with the tangible property. He was willing, therefore, to pay taxes on one-third of \$57,000, plus the 55 per cent added by the State Board.

County/Attorney Rountree, in behalf of South-Town Collector Evans, said that there were some doubts as to the taxation of the capital stock of the banks, that the State-Anditor and he were liaving a correspondence on the subject. It also become known that the debts of the Company at the time of the series were \$12,696. This deducted from the tangible property would leave about \$75,000. He was willing, however, notwithstanding she doubt about the taxation of the capital stock, to waive all taxes except upon the \$75,000.

the \$75.000.

The Court held that if there had been any other evidence that the Assessor valued all property at one-third other than the supposition of Mr. Hitchcock drawn from the fact that the return of \$166,607 was one-third of the \$500,000, he might allow an injunction, as asked by the complainant, namely, on \$25,000 plus 52 per cent. As there was no such avidance, he would

complainant, namely, on \$25,000 plus 52 per cent. As there was no such evidence, he would have to decide that the tax be paid on the full \$75,000.

There will be an argument this afternoon before Judge Williams for an injunction in the cases of the First and Fifth National Banks.

The Kirse-Hill. Cass.

The interminable ejectment suit of Kibbe vs.
Hill is slewly drawing to a close. All the important testimony has been put in, and the evidence adduced for the past two or three gays has been only to contradict or system some Hill is slowly drawing to a close. All the important testimony has been put in, and the evidence adduced for the past two or three days has been only to contradict or sustain some minor points of svidence on either side of the case. Yesterday morning the cross-examination of Mr. Patten was first in order, and was the occasion of considerable sparring between the counsel. Among other things, a point seemed to be gained for the prosecution when Patten said he had received money in St. Louis in January last from Mr. Barnum, one of the attorneys for the defense, but this was satisfactorily explained when the witness acknowledged that he asked for the money as a loan to enable him to redeem some ciothes he had pawned, and that it had no connection with this suit. The testimony of Patten was chiefly confirmatory of his deposition, which was read early in the trial.

The deposition of C. O. Wilcox was then read on behalf of the prosecution, after which Howard A. Thruser took the stand and produced a suit of clothes which he wore all the time he was here in October, 1874, and which were quite different in color from those described by the was here in October, 1874, and which were quite different in color from those described by the waiters of the Grand Pacific Hotal, being white instead of black. He was corroborated by another witness named Randali Kimball. A man named Walton testified that Hill pointed Howard Turner out to some of the colored witnesses who idestified him as being the person they had seen in Reed's room.

Divorcis.

Annie Starke filed a biil yesterday representing that her husband, Peter Stark has not been all that a fond husband abould, in that he has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for the past two years, and she also charges that when Peter his too heavy a cargo of bensine he is decidedly errors, and is in the habit of knocking her around miscellaneously, in a way calculated to damage her health and destroy her comfort. And she wants a divorce.

The Burder of the firm immediately, and now wants

her husband, Peder, is accustomed to pound her daily until she has been obliged to leave him to save her life.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Thomas S. Ryan, of Freeport, filed a voluntary petition yesterday to be adjudicated bankrupt. His secured debts are \$62, and the unsecured \$6.534.15. The assets consists of a stock of corsets, shirts, and Yankes notions, valued at \$2,000, and other personal property to the amount of \$315. The petition was referred to Register Crain.

E. H. Quirk, of this city, also went into bankruptcy voluntarily. His preferred and secured debts amount to \$1,685.32, and the unsecured foot np \$12,594.98. The assets consist of \$1,750 due on open accounts, and furniture and wearing apparel to the amount of \$100. Referred to Register Hibbard.

the Courts of Becord in the State where the same are taken.

Judge Blodgett yesterday entered an order excusing all jurors of the United States Circuit Court, who are not in the Kibbe-Hill case, until March 8. There will be no further call of the Circuit Court calendar until that time, the beginning of the March term.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The First National Bank of Chicago began a suit for \$3,000 against William H. Rice.

The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York began an action against Andrew L. McGraw, claiming \$5,000.

D. L. Wells brought suit for \$5,000 against William H. Schofield.

William H. Schofield.

Helen A. Howard commenced an action in trespass against George I. Yeager, laying damages at \$10,000.

Randall & Kenyon began a suit in attachment yesterday against George Pendreigh, to recover \$2.775.35.

Leander Rockwell commenced a suit for \$10,000 damages against Daniel Costello, and another for a like amount against William Moorhouse.

A. N. Kellogg sued J. W. Roberts and August A. N. Reilogy and J. W. Roberts and August Fiedler for \$1,500.

Albert L. and Daniel T. Hale commenced an action in trespass against Morton Culver, Fran-cis Agney, and Emil Hoechster, laying damages at \$10,000. CRIMINAL COURT

John S. Haywood was tried for cheating, and

John S. Haywood was tried for cheating, and acquitted.

Michael Heany was tried for an assault with intent to commit rape, found gullty, and given one year in the Penitentiarv.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GORENS—Kibbe va. Hill.

JUDGE GORENS—Kibbe va. Hill.

JUDGE GART—100, 168, 178, 181, 183, 184, 187, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201 to 204 inclusive.

JUDGE JAMPSON—24, 27, 28, 33, 34, 25, 41 to 44, 46, 48, 60 to 53, and obj to 60 inclusive.

JUDGE ROGENS—Set cases 1,499, 1,297, 1,467, and calendar Nos. 404 to 410 inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTE—1 to 20 of new calendar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGET
-George H. Friend vs. J. Wilkes Ford, \$29,30.

JUDGE GART—W. C. Clark vs. J. A. Noonan, \$95.25.
-A. M. Collins vs. John Reed and Alexander Murray,
231,60.—Sill Stove Company vs. Moses A. Thayer,
550. CIRCUIT COURT-CONFESSIONS,-Henry S. McLean

SUNDAY SALOON-CLOSING IN IRELAND. The Irish of Chicago voted almost solidly in favor of keeping open the whisky-shops on Sun-day during the hours of religious worship. differently. The saloons are all closed in Ireland on Sunday, and the measure is firmly upheld by the priests and the great body of the laity. The example of the Irish is being held up in England, where much drunkenness prevails. pool recently, which we find thus reported in the London Times:
Mr. William Rathbone, M. P., presided, and

pool recently, which we find thus reported in the London Times:

Mr. William Rathbone, M. P., presided, and among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. W. A. Redmond, M. P., the Rev. Father Nugent, and Mr. Wigham, Secretary of the Irish Sunday Closing Association. The Chairman said he consented cordially to take the chair, and to support the closing of publichouses on Sunday in Ireland, because he believed the public opinion and feeling in Ireland were so general and so hearty in support of such measure that it would be practically effective. The Rev. Dr. Taylor moved a resolution expressing hearty satisfaction at the fact that all classes of the Irish people had combined to demand the commented upon the noique character of the meeting, combining, as it did, every shade of the Christian Church. The unanimity of the Irish people on the subject entitled them to have "Home Rule" in this instance. [Cheers.] The Rev. Father Nugent, who was warmly cheered, seconded the resolution. He said he did not regard the liquor traffic as being as honorable as other trades. Though people might try to do so, it was next to impossible to keep "a groggery" as an old-fashioned botel, and to conduct the trade honestly. There were drops of blood upon the money in the publican's till. [Applause.] Mr. T. Pim, Jr., supported the resolution, and said that a grave responsibility would rest upon the British Government if they refused the demand of the Irish people. Out of 28,500 householders in Dublin who had been canvassed on the subject, 25,300 voted for Sunday-closing, and only 3,200 against. The publicans themselves returned 326 "ayes" against 225 "noes." The resolution was carried with applause. Mr. John Patterson — moved a resolution expressing indignation — at the conduct of cartain English members of Parliament on the question, especially that of Mr. Wheelhouse, by whom a biil for Sunday-closing was "talked out" in May last. The Rev. S. Todd proposed that, as a similar measure had been granted to Scotland, a Sunday-closin

concluded the meeting.

Commerce of the Dominion of Can-The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada, which have just been laid before the House of Commons, show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the total value of the goods imported was \$123,070,283, and of goods entered for consumption \$119,618,687, upon which a duty of \$15,861,882 was collected. The total value of the exports during the same period was \$77,886,979, on which a duty of \$7,242 was paid. The commerce of the Dominion has largely increased since 1868, the exports in that year being \$67,567,883, and the imports \$73,459,644. There was a marked increase each year up to 1873. The aggregate commerce in 1874 was about equal to that of 1873; but during the year ending June 30,1875, there was a falling off of nearly 10 per cent. In the eight years beginning July 1, 1867, and ending June 30,1875, the total value of the exports of the Dominion was \$605,469,369, and the importa \$805,507,792, upon ghich aduty of \$24,271,425.99 was collected. minion last year, \$100,379,969 was with Great Britain, and \$50,717,903 with the United States, nine-tenths being done with the two countries named. The following shows the heads under which the exports were chiefly made, with the value of those exports:

 Value of the mine.
 \$ 3,878,000

 Produce of the mine.
 5,880,927

 Products of the fineres.
 5,880,927

 Products of the forests.
 24,781,780

 Animals and provisions.
 12,700,007

 Agricultural products.
 17,282,858

 Manufactured goods.
 2,293,040

One cause of the apparent falling off in trade since 1873 is found in the continuous decline in value-since then of nearly all manufactured arti-cles constituting the usual imports of Canada.

debte amount to \$1,856.52 and the unsecured foot my \$12,858.63. The assets consist of \$1,750 due on open accounts, and furniture and wearing apparel to the amount of \$100. Referred to Luther D. Pollard, proprietor of the Fullor Iron Works, at No. 53 South Canal street, was the third unfortunate to go into bankruptey yesterday. His schedules showed unsecured debts to the amount of \$16,485.03, and to assets beyond exemptions. The case was referred to Rejetser Hibbard.

A voluntary potition was also filed by Henry H. Adams, of Chicago, who is a cales in tobac, co and eigersat No. 5 Lake street. His debts are all unsecured, and amount to \$83.195.10, due to various merchants in Virginia, Ohio. Indiana. Maryland, and Illinois, on notes given by the late firm of Adams, Gibbs & Co. He has no assets beyond what are sampl. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Homer W. and Herman R. Weever, merchants af Fairbury, also joined the lists of bankrupts yesterday of their own free will. The preferred and secured debts amount to \$313.56, and the unsecured liabilities foot up \$23,547.75. The following order was made venturable March 21, 200, and a claim for \$100 against one Monal of the Court who had not \$4,000, but mortgaged for \$3,500, also a life-insurance policies of insurance on their property to the smount of \$1,000, and a claim for \$100 against one Monal and the state of the state of the state of the property in the same are the state of the state of the property in the same are the state of the state of the milk is a ward, and warrant issued returnable March 21, 200, and policies of insurance on their property to the smount of \$1,000, and a claim for \$100 against one Monal and the state of the state of the same are the supering of affidavits 1.

The following order was made venterday by default, and a warrant issued returnable March 21, 200, and policies of being the supering of affidavits 1.

That andievits to be used in this Court may be sworn to before any effect of the state where the same are taken.

This cake recipe can b

makes a nice dessert with pudding sauce.

RAISED CARE—This kind of cake is good for winter use or as a substitute for the conventional "fruit cake;" keeps well, and is "so handy" when the friend drops in unannounced. This measure makes ten medium loaves, or twelve small ones: Six pounds flour, 3% sugar, 3 pounds shortening, % lard, and % pound butter or nice beef drippings, 1 quart sweet milk, 1 pint fresh yeast, two eggs, six nutmegs, 2 pounds raisins or 1 pound raisins and 1 Zante currants.

Directions for making—Take all of the flour, one-half the sugar, and one-half the shortening, and mix well; heat the milk boiling hot, and sir it in thoroughly; then add the yeast, and work all together, and place in a warm place to rise. It is better to make it in the morning, and by evening it will be light. When very light, add the rest of the required ingredients, working all in with the hands, and cover and keep in as warm a place as convenient, as for bread. In the morning it will be light, and must be dipped out into pans which have greased paper linings. Let them stand half an hour, or, according to the temperature of the room. long enough to become light in the pans, and then bake in the heat required for bread,—about forty minutes. In a small family, one-half or one-fourth the measure can be used; but, as it will keep well, it is good economy to have a supply.

I have used this recipe for many years, and it is much healthier than cake made with more eggs. If sweet milk cannot be easily obtained, boiling water can be substituted,—same quantity,—but milk is better. The directions must be suricity followed. Remember to make it in the morning, and it will be ready for baking next morning.

Stong Cake—Sive eggs, 2 cups powdered

strictly followed. Hemember to make it in the morning, and it will be ready for baking next morning.

Bronge Care—Sive eggs, 2 cips powdered sugar, 1% cups flour, I teaspoonful baking powder, well mixed with the flour; one-haif cup cold water. Beat the yolks and sugar together two minutes. Beat the whites (with a thin bladed knife) to a stiff froch; add to the yolks and sugar, first the water, then the flour, with the baking-powder mixed in it; lastly, the whites of the eggs and such flavor as you choose, and when well stirred bake quickly, twenty or thirty minutes, according to the depth of the cake-diah.

Cons Branch Care—Whites of 6 eggs, 2 cups powdered white sugar, 1½ cups butter, 1 cup sweet milk, 3 cups flour, 1 cup corn-starch, 2 teaspoonfuls baking-powder; flavoring to suit taste.

Directions—Rub the butter and sugar, which the whites of the eggs, mix one-half the milk with the corn-starch, and one-half with the butter and sugar; then add to the butter, sugar, and milk, first the flour mixed with the baking-powder, next the whites of the eggs and the flavoring; lastly the corn-starch and milk. Put immediately into the oven, and bake forty minutes, or till it is done, This makes two loaves, and will keep well. The even should be hot enough to bake sheenit.

eggs, 1 cup flour, 1 tesspoon baking-powder.
WHITE SPONGE CAKE—Whites of 10 eggs, 1½ tumblers sugar, 1 tumbler flour, 1½ tesspoons baking-powder. Flavor to suit.
COFFEE CAKE (will keep a year)—One cup cold coffee, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 cups flour, 1 egg. ½ pound raisins. ½ pound citron, 1 tablespoon sods. ½ of a nutmer, 1 tesspoon ground cinoamor, ½ tesspoon cloves. Makes two loaves. Bake slowly.
SURPRISE CAKE—One cup sugar, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons melted butter, 2 tablespoons sweet milt, 1½ tesspoons baking powder. Bake quick in patty tins. quick in patty tins.

These are only a few of many good cake reci-

pes that I am constantly using, and, I may say, they will never fail if proper care is exercised in putting together. A Young HOUSEKEEPER. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—I send you the following

economical recipes for the benefit of your house

economical recipes for the benefit of your house-keeping readers:

COCKIES—One cup sugar, 3/2 cup butter, 3/4 teaspoon soda, dissolved in 3/2 cup warm water; four enough to roll; roll very thin; cut in any desirable shape, and bake in a quick oven.

Sorr Gingerman—One-half cup brown sugar, 3/2 cup butter, 3/4 cup malasea, 2 eggs, 2 cups flour sifted, 1 teaspoon ginger, 3/2 cup milk, 1 teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in a loaf. In mixing cake, first mix sugar and butter together, then the eggs, then the milk; put the baking powder into the flour.

WHITE CAKE—One cup sugar, 3/2 cup butter, 3/2 cup milk, 2/3/2 cups flour, whites of three eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder; flavor with lemon. Lincoln Cake—One and and a half cups sugar, 3/2 cup butter, 2 eggs, 3 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon baking powder; bake in loaf on gem pans. on gem pans.

A SALT-LAKE ROMANCE. Young Gentile Elopes with a Grand

Daughter of the Prophet.

Sait Lake Iribune.

The harem of Brigham Young, Jr., has been invaded by an ungodly Gentile, who wooed, won, and has wed the eldest daughter of the coming Prophet. It was a genuine elopement, attended with all the usual daring, danger, love, and rowith all the usual daring, danger, love, and ro-mance that characterize such affairs. Desperate lover, heartless and cruel da.l, wretched mother, and angry brother, astonished friends and disap-pointed beaux, all figure in the drama like the characters of a sensational novel. On the whole, it is the most romantic elopement that has ever taken place in Salt Lake; and the fact that the young lady is the grandlaughter of King Brig-ham, and the lover a Gentile, the son of Capt.

Hopkins, entitles it to more than ordinary notice and will give it a world-wide notoriety. The circumstances are simply a repetition of the old, old love story. More than three years ago, old, old love story. More than three years ago, Charles B. Hopkins met and fell in love with Miss Alice S. Young, the eldest daughter of Brigham, Jr. The attachment became mutual, and the young gentleman waited upon, his lady love for several months, but against the will and consent of her parents. The game grew hotter; in fact, it became evident to the young lady's dad that the lovers were in earnest, and that if accounting were not done and that the condition. something were not done, and that, too, sudden-ly, he would have a wedding in his family. The young gentleman was therefore forbidden the house by the irate father, who laid such an injunction upon the suitor to stay away that it was positively unsafe for him to disobey the mandate of the Lord's anointed. Every means was then employed to prevent the young lady from seeing her lover. She was taken with the dignitaries of the priesthood on missions from place to place, with the intention of diverting her mind, and, if possible, to alienate her affection for her lover,—at least, to bring her in contact with other young Mormons, some one of whom it was hoped she might learn to smile upon. Finally a hiormon, nevertheless an intelligent young man, scarcely of her own age, addressed himself to her good graces, and to all human appearances became the favored lover.

His love was genuine, and, it is said, at times became overpowering. He waited upon her most devotedly until almost the very hour that she danced away with the other fellow, and for the past two years Briggy has looked upon him as the savior of his daughter, encouraging him is his suit. In short, it became generally to be regarded as a fact that Miss Alice and her new lover were engaged to be married, and it is not improbable that he, as well as ber parents, were happy in such a belief. She would go to balls and places of amasement with him, and by prearrangement would there meet Hopkins, but with such adroitness were these meetings conducted that her most intimate friends even did not dream of the matrimonial conspiracy in progress. Other and clandestine meetings were had from time to time, and an epistolary correspondence maintained without detection between her and her old flame.

The day was set and the marriage was to take place immediately after the elopement, which was to be made next month. One day hast week she sent word to Mr. Hopkins that her father was about to send her to St. George, where she would be compelled to stay, she knew not how long, and with ust the shadow of a hope for an escape. Accordingly it was arranged for her young gentleman was therefore forbidden the house by the irate father, who laid such an in-

ser and sugar; tents sente out an enterior sugarpoorder, north the whites of the eggs and the
Baroring; testiy the sorn-starch and sult. Pail
immaciativity to the Time. And the enterior of the succession of the enterior of the enterior

Miss. H—S Carr—One and a nail onps sugar, 36 cup butter, 36 cup sweet milk, 4 eggs, 36 cup oorn-starch, 13-6 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking-powder, 1 teaspoon vanilla or lemon. Makes one large loss. (very alos)—One cup sugar, 3 that

no greater crime against the priesthood than the one Charles R. Hopkins has committed in mar-rying the granddaughter of Brigham Young. Bouble Windows-

Manufacturer and Buttler for February.

Nothing is more effective to keep out cold than double windows; the layer of air between two panes of glass is a good non-conductor of heat, and can only transmit if from the inside outward by convection, that is, by a circulation of the inclosed air, which will descend along the inner warm pane. The radiated heat, which, at temperatures below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, is very weak through glass; is of course smaller still through double glass; then the inconvenience of glass becoming covered with frost during cold weather is done away with, if the inclosed air is dry.

cold weather is done away with, if the inclosed air is dry.

Some time ago we communicated a suggestion, made by some builder, to insert two panes of glass, one on the outside and one on the inside of the same frame, having rabbets on both sides; this may do for economy, but is subject to the objection that the inside cannot be cleaned without taking the glass out, and the fact is that in the course of time it will in some way or other get into such a condition as to need cleaning; then, when the glasses are so close together, the protection against the outer cold is less effective than if a greater mass of air is included.

less effective than if a greater mass of air is included.

In very cold countries, like Russia, Sweden, or Canada, the need of such protection is more felt than with us; but even here it is often adopted in exposed localities when the parties can afford the luxury. Thus all the houses on Brooklyn Heights, enjoying the magnificent view of New York harbor, and those on Washington Heights, enjoying the view of the Hudson River and the Palisades, are fully exposed to the strong and cold blasts of the northwest winter winds, and are all provided at the west and north sides with double windows, the absolute necessity of which has become more and more evident for the comfort of the immates. Such a double window may serve spother purpose, and be used as a little greenhouse; when exposed to the sun, the solar heat is stored up in them, and in France some persons grow different plants and even grapes in them in winter.

Beston Post.

"Templeton" says that in one of the Boston churches invited to the Beecher Advisory Council there was a protracted debate, in which considerable difference of opinion was expressed. At last a hand vote was taken, and the church by one majority voted to send. Then one of the members suggested that the ladies be requested to vote also, and that there be a rising vote. The pastor decided that they had clearly a right to vote, and upon this hunt they stood up en masse against the church having anything to do with the matter, and thus reversed the former decision.

ANY PHYSICIAN DESIROUS OF LOCATING IN
A well-settled farming district, where an extensive
practice could seen be obtained, and where he would
meet with no opposition, can learn of something to his
decided advantage by addressing the Rev. S. H. ASHMUN, Rurai, Waupsca Co., Wis.

WELL-ESTABLISHED COMMISSION BUSIhees, with large country connection, good will, office,
store furniture, and fixtures, on South Water-st., for
sale on account of going to Europe. Address E SI, Tribuns effice. sale on account of going to Europe. Address E 5t, 1710nus office.

AN OLD-ENTABLISHED RETAIL GROCKRY
A store, in prominent location, doing a large business
with small expense, is offered for sale at a bargain for
cash: no dead stock; stock and fixtures invoice about
\$5,000. For particulars address G 94, Tribune affice.

CURRAN HOUSE, STEVENS POINT, WIS. FOR
TOTAL TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE STEVENS OF THE STEVEN

Nor Salke-THE FURNITURE IN A BOARDING-Port Salke-The FURNITURE IN A BOARDING-house can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to FARRINGTON & HACKNEY, 16 Weshington-st. HAVE A BANKING AND REAL ESTATE BUSI-ness well established in a growing town in Illinois; no other hank: will give up my banking, sell office, fairnes, and turn over banking business, and collect my own bills, or will take partings. Address one week, giving name and referances (no others will be noticed), K. I, Tribune office. references (ao others will be noticed), K., Tripune emce.

DETAIL LIQUOR STORE, WITH SMALL JOBLe bing trade, for sale on resonable terms: ewast has
other business. G. W. BARNARD, 18 State-st.

TWO-SET WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE. I WILL
Teell my third interest in the above very low, as I am engazed in other business and have to change my residence
soon. W. S. GRAY, Freeport, Ill. PHE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS
I bakery and restaurant consisting of a large soda fountain, marble-top tables, stoves, ice-oream machine, and about fifty freezers, and a complete bakery with all tools, for sale. Apply to U. L. MEYERS, Jr., 68 West Madison-ex-

A MAN WITH \$15,000 TO \$25,000 CASH WOULD A form copartnership with a well-established commis-sion or mercantile house in Ohicago. Whishy trade not wanted. Address K II, Tribune office. A LL CASH PAID FOR UAST-OFF CLOTHING AND A missellaneous goods of any kind by sending a latter to JONAS GELDER, 285 State-st. to JUNAN GELDER, 528 State-st.

FERTILIZER-I AM NOW FILLING ORDERS FOR
my patent garden, lawn, and park fertilizer; price,
sex. Shipped within ten days after the receipt of the order and mosey at your risk and expense. I depth the world
are and mosey at your risk and expense. I depth the world
pation-st., Chicago, Ill.
Pation-st., Chicago, Ill. Pulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

DURE BUTTER MADE FOR 4 TO 10 CENTS PER
pound. Agents wanted. Circulars free. Address
N. W. SUPPLY OO., 11st Dearborn-st., Chicago.

N. W. SUPPLY CO., IM Destrocries. Calcago.

TORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIRS, STORE
DESTRUCTION OF THE Store CORNER OF STORE CORNER OF TORES. TO RENT-FINE BRICK STORE CORNER OF Western-av. and former proof waretown in the store of the store WANTED-TWO LARGE MIREORS, ALSO FIRST-class bar-fixtures. Address F. DORAN, & North Clark-st.

Clark-st.

ZOLINE MIXES | EASILY WITH STARCH; PRE vents the iron sticking; gives polish, stiffness, and brilliason to the fabric. The Tremont, Grand Pacific, Sherman, Commercial, and all leading hotels and laundries certify to its merita. Ladies, ges a bettle from your grocer. STOMS & CO., Proprietors, 131 Lake-st. - HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION — TURSDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND
A Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a speciality, at WastOn's Co. S. Nos. 198 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all norses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

Single Kastock or board at private sale.

Single Kastock or board chestons, name, 1854 hands high, Syesra, with fine style and action; amiable disposition; sas free traveler; travels in 2 minutes; the property of a well known gentleman, and is fully warranted.

Fine cross-metched team, black and gray horses, 1854 hands high, 5 years old; perfectly sound; kind for a lady to drive, either single or double; fine travelars; use to to the city, and sold only for want of use.

1-angle phaeton, a little suced.

3-family pheatons, a little second-hand;
3 family pheatons, is little second-hand;
3 family pheatons, is little second-hand;
3 ton and 1 ones hougels. by Hony Willet. \$ top side springs Comoord buggies, by Coan a Tenbrocks.

\$ top and I open buggies, by Henry Willet.

\$ top and 2 open grocory or delivery wagons, in fine or der and muss be sold.

I set coups harness, gold mounted.

**set double coach, \$ double carriage, and 7 set double can harnesses, but sittle worn, and a large and in assortment of other vehicles and harnesses of all style and makes, with 19 ether good draft and business horse all of which a description will be given at time of sale which commences promptly at 10 of clock.

**WESTON & CO., Proprietor.

MARTIN'S WAGONS AND SUGGIES ARE THE boat and cheapert; shock on hand; painting and repairing. 47 North Wells et.

20 LOG TRUCKS FOR LUMBERMEN FURpithed at short notice. A. R. BISHOP, is and it south Jefferson et. TO EXCHANGE -A NY PERSON HAVING REAL OR PERSONAL A property to exchange for the pert best thing to bread address H. C. DEXTER, 54 LaSalie-st. A property so excatange for the next best thing to bread address H. C. DEXTHE, 5t LaSalle-st.

TOOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—STOCK OF HARD—ware in splendid location for the brainess, with attractions; value from \$18,000 to \$12,000. Address, for five days, B 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST South or West bidses. HENRY G. YOUNG, Scoun et Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—\$40,000 TO \$50,000 WORTH OF property in Wisconsin, the owner a party retiring from business; farms, saw-mill, store, dwellings, all in paving condition, and unincumbered, to exchange for good Chicago productive property. MERKILL & ENGLE, Room & Metropolitan Block.

LYLL EXCHANGE CASH AND UNINCUMBERED.

WILL EXCHANGE CASH AND UNINCUMBERED real estate for dry goods, groseries, slothing, boots and shoes. Address, confidentially, C. H. SWAM, 16 State-st. WANTED—AT EVANSTON, NEAT HOUSE, SIX to eight rooms, for clear unimproved. Address J. 63, 7ribune since. LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND FOUND.

LOST LADY'S POCKETBOOK ON VAN BURKNigt car about \$p\$ m., Thursday evaning, from State
to Centre-av., name inside, also card. Please leave with
WISWALL & GREEN, 25 state-st., and receive reward.

LOST — A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN MARKED
D J, on Dearbornet, between Division and Michigan-st. Liberal reward to finder, who will call at al
lakeside Building.

LOST — BETWEEN WEST RANDOLPH-ST. AND
E Receivili censelery, a small gold chair and locket,
enclosing likeness of no intrinsic value. The finder will
be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 36 West Randolph-st.

BOOKS.

BOOKS. CANNELL'S PAMILY BIBLE, S NOS., COMPLETE, MU engravince, H; cost Siz, Kiegani family Bible, now, S7.50; cost, S2. Clarke's Commentaries, 4 vols., ig. Wavery Noves, per set. St. Dickers, beauth, St. Sandari, S. Sandari, S.

PARTNERS WANTED: DARTNER WANTED WITH A CASH CAPITAL of \$15,000 to \$25,000, to take balf inserest in an old of well-established jobbing business; references given an required. Apply to WM. BARKE, Journal of Compares office, 10 State-8. merce office, 70 State-st.

DARTNER WANTED—(AOTIVE) IN A WKILES.
tablished commission brainess on South Water-st.
with about \$2,000 cash, or silent, with about \$4,000, to
increase the same. Good references given and required.
Address L 21, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A UCTION—WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTION-eers, hold their regular Saturday sale of new and used furniture, earpets, phasos, and other merchandise every Saturday morning at their salesroom. 105 Madison-st. They give special statesies to the sale of household geods

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-HOUSES ON WA-bash, Michigan, Indiana, and Frairis-ava., between Thirty-fith and Twenty-second-sts. B. A. ULRICH, Room 3, 35 Washington-st. Room 3, 55 Washington-st.

I/OR SALE-OHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR
Togod building lots elear, one or two brick houses on
Proop-st. near Van Buren-st.-cars, lots 25/12 to aller,
houses rented at \$50 per month each till May. All modart improvements. B. A. ULRICH, Room 3, 55 Washwas improvements. B. A. ULRICH, Room 3, 55 Wash-

all west Unioago-y.

HOR SALE-98,500 IP TAKEN AT ONCE-A

F shendid 3-story and basement, modern improvement,
Il-room briefs dwelling and lot 50;128 feet, on Morroe-st-,
east of Leavitt. This is a great bargain and ought to sell
at once. T. B. BOVD, Room 14, 168 Madison-stat once. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 128 Madison-st.

TOR SALE -83, 500 WILL PURCHASE THE RESgant house No. 102 West Adams-s5, containing il
rooms, lot 26:185, being about one-half of the original
cost; no trace takan. Inquire on the premises.

TOR SALE -AT A SACRIFICE-OR EXCHANGE100:200 on Cottage Grove-av., north of Thirty-sighthst; 200 feat or less in Woodlawn, near station and South
Park. B. GRUSSMAN, Room 13, 68 Madison-st. POR SALE-83, 700 WILL PURCHASE AN KLEGANT new three-story brick house, fronting north, on Poli-st., four doors cast of Fring-place; no trades taken. In-quire of G. B. GRIFFIN, floom 9 Major Block. FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT, 27 FRET, NO. 378
Michigan av. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, 204 Wa-P. Michigan av. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY, Ew Wababas.

TOR SALE—\$9.000 BUYS A NEW BRICK OCTAgon-front house, completely and sieganity furnished,
well located on one of the South Side avenues. Address
K 21, Tribune office.

K 21, Tribune office.

POR SALE. AT 22, 503, ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

or for rent, 3-story brick houses on Bryson-at., between Lincoln and Roby-ets. Inquire on premises; or of SCOTT & GAGE, 85 SOUT Clarks. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-MORGAN PARK INVESTMENTS the best savings bank. Houses and lots sold on very casy monthly payments in this beautiful and growing suburt; size single lots at \$15 cash and \$5 a month; interest only 7 per cent. Inquire of GEORGE R. CLARKE, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce. No. II Chamber of Commerce.

TOR SALE—BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS.

I near depot, sidewalks completed. They adjoin nice residence; no incumbrance; price 9150 per lot, payable 816 cash, \$5 per month; old price \$300. No better investment can be found. MATSON HILL, \$7 washington-si. TOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE AT Lake Forest; also several central lots to exchange.
D. J. LAKE, W. LaSalle-st.

D. J. LAKE, 38 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HOBART—COTTAGE AND LOT,

FESS; 4 acres and cottage, \$575; \$100 down, balance
88 mosthly; 46 acres, \$30 per acre. Office days baturday
and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 57, 97 Clari-st. OR SALE-LARGE GROVE BUSINESS LOT IN
Knglewood, suitable for somniry hotel; ten years
ne, 4 per cent interest. J. K. ROWLEY, 152 Dear-

FOR SALE-TEXAS LANDS—THE UNDERSIGN.
of of Austin, Texas, now temporarily in Chicago,
ofters for sale a large amount of Texas land of all grades,
situated in the best pertions of the State; will self for
cash, good securities, or good unineumbered real of personal property. Call on or address M. C. MOULTOM, 80
washington-si. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A GOOD FARM,
IGS acres, a miles northwest of Momence, IR. (6) miles

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REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TWOZHOMES, FEW ACRES EACH fruits, farming; good soil; southerly from Chicago 8300 to 81,000; part or all cash, if united and cheap. Address L II, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-BY A FAMILY GOING ARROAD,
I their elegantly-fitted and furnished stone front firstclass residence, containing every modern improvement,
and most desirably-situated on a corner lot on South Nide,
for one or two years from April or May. Stable and carriage-bouse on premises. Noble pair of horses and full
equipage for sale. Terms moderate to a first-class party,
kelerenoes required. Address K B, Tribune office. References required. Address K 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT-THE LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS
364 Prairie-av. Fossession Abril 15 next. J. N. STAPLESS, 50 and 50 Dearborn-8t., Room 10.

TO RENT-CITY HOTEL, SITUATED CORNER
1 State and Shitseenth-sts., containing about 50 rooms.
Possession given May 1. Call or address JACOB HARRIS, 521 State-st. Also, corner store under City Hotel;
possession given immediately.

TO RENT-523 MONTHLY, NEW THREE-STORY
1 brick houses, with bath-rooms, on Laffin-st.; cheapest houses in city. OLIVER BRSLAY, 163 Washingtonst., Room 6. st., Moom 6.

TO RENT-FOR ONE YEAR OR MORE, A VERY
pleasant home, very cheap; two-story house, 9 rooms,
to be a story house, 9 rooms,
good barn and large grounds. Inquire at 1328 West
Madigon-st., or 198 East Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT-HOUSE; CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKer, etc., for tale, extra cheap. Call at 12 Twentyninth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT — A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT I room with closet, suitable for two gents, also large hall bed-room. Bath room on same floor. Inquire at 215 Illinois-st. between State and Dearborn-sts. TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 1500 Indiana-av. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE DAVY
I Block, en suite or single, -northwest corner Madison
and Green-sts. Apply on premises. and Green-sts. Adply on premises.

TO RENT-251 SOUTH CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE
Grand Pacific Hotel, nicely furnished front rooms,
single or en suite, for families or gentlemen.

TO RENT-WELL FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS,
131.60 to 57 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 137 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-Office. TO RENT--STORES OFFICES. &.

I ment, No. 327 South State-st. Inquire of JOSEPH E. BROWN, Koom 9, No. 184 South Clark-st. TO KENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 304 AND 306 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises.

MiscellaneousTO EENT-THE UNDERSIGNED OWNER OF THE
T Pacific Hotel, New York City, being desirous of retiring from business, will lease the hotel at a moderate
rant and sell the furniture and fixtures to a good hotel
man at fair rates. The hotel has been run by the undersigned for twenty-one years; it has a frout of 10 feets on
Oreenwish-st., and has accommodation for Ref greets.
The Central Parts are recommedation for Ref greets
and greets from the hotel can reach Philadelphis in so hour and a half. Parties dearing to lease
will address
JOHN PATTERN. ill address JOHN PATTERN,
Pacific Hotel, Nos. 170, 172, 174, 176 Greenwich-st.,
New York City.

New York City.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH VLOORS NO. 48

Fifth-av., with elevator suitable for light jobbing trade. WM. H. Sampson & CO., 144 LaSalle-st. WANTED--TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A LANGE WELL-FUR-nished bedroom with bath-room and closet on same floor; must be between Superior-st. and Lincoln Park, Dearborn-st. and the lake; rent \$15 per month. Address K 51, Tribune office. Destroyrs-st, and the lake; rent \$15 per month. Address K \$1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE ROOM COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping; state location and price. Address L \$9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE RAST OF Wellisst, 4 or 5 rooms for housekeeping. Address, stating read, H \$9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—F20M MAY 1, A GOOD furnished or unfurnished house, with modern improvements and barn, north of Tresty-second-st, and east of Wabash av. B. F. JACOBS, 116 Dearborn-st.

- BOARDING AND LODGING. -BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Bide.

76 VAN BURENST, NEAR STATE—NEW BOARDpor week, with use of plane.

115 up-bouse. Soard for ladies or gentlemen, \$i to \$5
por week, with use of plane.

115 up-stairs.—A few gentleel boardars wanted. Apply
at Room 90.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—THREE OR FOUR
pleasable rooms.

600 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT WRLL-FUEmodern courselences; references.

1199 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT HRONT
alsoes room; hot and cold water; good board;
use of piane and parfor.

West Side.

199 alsone noom: hot and cold water; good beard;
use of piane and parior.

16 BISHOP COURT, BETWEEN WASHINGTON for and Madison-siz.—To renk, with beard, as use for a parior floor; also one furnished room.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, NUELY-FUR-fort; table excellent; house attractive; terms vary low.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO RENT, A LARGE WELL modern improvements.

27 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO RENT, A LARGE WELL modern improvements.

Booth Side.

243 OHIO-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, wite, with beard, for two; all modern improvements.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 18 AND 180 WABASH-AV., day, 86 to 83 per desk; tag-board, 85 per week.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 199 Randolph-ste, mar Clark. Established 186.

MUNEY TO LOAR AT 9 PER CENT FOR VIVE Jears on farms or business blocks outside of Coarcounty, in soum of #2,00 and ever, E. RAPPORD, Solicitor, Morris, Grandy County, in 1970 St., 600 on Chicago real estate. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, 199 and IM LASHIC-St.

MONEY TO LOAN AT THE UNION TRUST COMplany at 8 to 10 per cent on eity improved property in sums not less than \$1,000. MONEY TO LOAN-8 AND 9 PER CENT, 3 OR 5 Tears' time, on Chicago real estate, in sums to suit. One sum of \$12,000. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 Dearborn. WANTED-TO BORROW-BI, 600 ON FIRSTglass unimproved real estate by a good party; no
goodstweens ", need raphy; would like to deal with principal. Address M 9, finbune office.

O PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$4.000
and upwards on improved city property. B. W. HYMAN, JE., & CO., Room 11, 156 LaSaile-st. \$2.000 TO LOAN GOOD FURCHARS MONEY:
100-50, Room 1.
\$3.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEtoon 50, Room 1.
\$3.000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEtoon 38, 97 Clark -1.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-GISTY: I HAVE GOT BACK. MENT

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A SOBER, COMPETENT PRINTER to take the foremanking of an Indiana moraing daily; must be a good proof-reader, and not afraid of work. The office is non-union; no objection to union man however; must be well recommended. Address the Daily Express, Terre Heats, Ind. WANTED-A BUTUHER TO TEND STALL AP-WANTED-ONE FIRST-CLASS LIGHT CARRIAGE blacksmith. F. L. J. KLAPP, Freeport, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-SALESMAN, PORTER, DRIVER, AND
bar-tender. Persons seeking employment should
call as General Justines Agency, 21 Souts Clarket.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the wield. You can make 88 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book in a press, water, or sufficient quired. Excelsion Manfing Dow 16 Tritouse Suiffing. A. J. Dextor, President. J. B. O. Phillips, Secretary. A. J. Dezter, Freedent. J. B. C. Phillips, Secretary.

WANTED - CASVASSERS TO SELL MANE'S PATent safety attachment for karceens lamps, Novelty
tool glass-cutter, chromos, and other fast-selling goods,
of which I have just received a large and complete assortment. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago. ment. C. M. LININGTON. 141 State-st., Chicago.

Wanneld-MEN TO SELL FAST-SELLING PATont articles, shromes, and juvelry. AMERICAN
NOVELFY (1) He ast shadons-st. Room 18.

WANTED-A HAN WITH FROM 2300 TO 5300 TO
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the but he city and turough the city dress C E F, Room 56 Metrepolitan Hotel.

WANTED-CANVASSERS TO SKIL THE NRW light-running Domestic Sewing Machine in the city. 188 State-st.

WANTED-Lose IFAMILIES TO JOIN A COLONY W to locate in New Moxico, near the San Juan Mining District, for stock-raining purposes. The best country in the world for this business. Unfoce open day and evening for pamphiles showing inducements. Call or address STOCS. GROWERS COLONY, 130 Dearborness. WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED HANDS TO take orders for shirts. Extra inducements to the right men. Address K II. Tribute office.

WANTED CANVASSRIS TO SELL THE RELIA ble storepipe shelf. Apply at once to RUGG & GOS LING, Manufacturers, Brodhead, W is. WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNION For the fastest-selling and best-paying article extant. No trouble for live men to make 670 per week. Men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and sead what our agents say; \$1 samples free for trial. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 Laballe-st., Room 8. Room 5.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL AN ARTICLE THAT
pays 200 per cent, in country towns; no risk. Call
at 76 Van Suren-st., page 78 state, up stairs. Scoun 28.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A GOOD MAN WITE
Tribune office. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housefork on West Side. Apply at 106 Race West-Ington-st., Room IX. ington-st., Room 18.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 46 West Lake-st. WANTED—GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do second work and take care child; good refer-ences required. Address 1175 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GOOD DISH-WASHER AT THE Nevada Hotel, Wabash-av., pear Monroe-st. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. Apply at 780 Michigan-av., side door. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply Saturday and Sunday at 89 Walnut-et

WANTED-GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS AT THE WEST WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER, NO OTHER, need apply. Milliners, 25 West Madison et.

Wanted—A Few Intelligent Young LaWiscotteneous—Wiscotteneous—Wiscotteneous—Wiscotteneous—A few Intelligent Young Lapaying from \$4 to \$6 per day. Expenses advanced. Eststrenges required. ALBERT AYRES, IN Clark-st.,
Room 1. Room 1.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY bookkeeper for two months only, as 48 a week female preferred. Its Monroe-st, second door, rear office.

WANTED SIX LADIES OF PLEASING ADDRESS as agents. Apply for three days in person or by letter to JAMES M. BRYDON, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeapers, Clerks, Etc.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
D has had prear experience in retail clething and merchant-tailoring. No. I references as to chamoles, expebility, etc. Aldress, for one week, A. B. Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED-BY A MARKIED MAN,
experienced in office work and well posted in insurance business; references given. Address K.S., Tribune
office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO JEWELERS BY A sober, reliable watehmaker of practical experience in likinds of work. Address JEWELER, & Pierce-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO PRINTERS-AN EX-perienced printer wants a steady situation; can fur-nish some money on security, or will purchase. Address Lei, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED TO TRAVEL FOR A STOVE
Nonse or standed water and timers' stock, by a man
who has traveled water and timers' stock, by a man
who has traveled water and the stock of the stock
past in the standed water and the standed trade. Bast referstock given, Address TRAVKLER, Matropolitas Hotel. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestics.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE PERSON
As cook, laundress or to do second work in a private
family; is thoroughly sompetent. Address 217 Superior-SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH AND from in an American family. Address B R Tribuna SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK BY

as w north phelions et., for two days.

DITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
point to de housework in a small private family; best
reference gives if required. Ceals at Bit Wee Medicones.

DITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPRETENT
Scotch girl to do housework, sily or sounkry; good
references. 415 Wabah-4v. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIBL TO
O run seving-machine in a dress—saking shop or talker
shop. Please call at 122 North Carpenter-st.

NEIPAGE
STUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADT
SE DRIVE; best references given. Call at WUMAN'S
HOME, 180 West Jackson-st., torner Halsied. Employment Agencies
SITUATIONS WANTED PAMILIES IN WANT OF
good Sendingries and derman female halp can be
supplied at MES. DUSKE'S effice. 50 Milwarkes-av. CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WAST OF STREET, ST

MiscellaneousSITUATION WANTED AS COPYIST BY A LADY
Of who writes rapidly and well. Call as WOMAN'
HOME, No West Jashoo-st, gorner Habted.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN—AN KLEGANT ROSEWOOD
To cotave plannicits, with agradic, French action,
overstrung bass, full from frame, highly polished case, with
rich carvad legs and lyrs; very fast long, manufacturer's
price, \$535; for sale at \$300. MARTIN'S, 184 State-st. A FRW FINE ROSEWOOD PLANOS, USED PROP one to three months. Price. 2000. Warranted for roars. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 50 Van Buren. DEST AND UHBAPAST-THE BICHOLSON CABI Det organ; \$10 and upward; wholesale and retail a factory, NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 62 Indiances. CHICKERING PIANOS-THE BEST IN THE world. Double-bearing agrade applied to ever siring, producing the sweepest tone ever heard. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 32 Van Bursen-st. HAINES BROS. PIANOS-ALL MODERN IN
provements, rich rosewood cases, full, clear tone,
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, SI Van Bureset. The provements rich resewood cases, full, clear tones, RREN'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, S Van Barrenes.

THE RELET, DAVIS & CO, S UPRIGHT PIANOS. The friend and peerless, are sold in Chicage only by W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adaptacets.

The Smith American Organs, the choicest reed instruments ever made, use to be found at the establishment of W. W. RIMBALL, corner State and Adaptacets.

Besides the large assortment of new Plane and Organs, of the above makes, we have a fine stock of Kimball and Chicage of the above makes, we have a fine stock of Kimball and Kimball and Chicage of the above makes, we have a fine stock of Kimball and Kimball and Kimball and Chicage of the above makes, we have a fine stock of Kimball and Kimball and Adaptacets.

A peculiarly excellents and varied assortment of second hand instruments will be offered assortment of second hand instruments will be offered assortment of second hand instruments will be offered as temperature of second plane in the control of th \$25 and organs and malodsons. ERROY TEMPLE OF MUSIC, St Van Strenet.

CLOSING OUT.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
LADIES' FINE FORS IN THE CITY.
MARTIN'S, NO. HIS STATE STREET.
Handsome French seal, ivan or marten men
and bia.
Genuine mink sets.
Litra quality mink sets.
Litra quality mink sets.
Genuine black marten sets.
Genuine provine Shelden sets.
Genuine provine Shelden sets.
Californ's acquas.
French seal sacquas.
Geods sept C. O. D., with purislegs of examination.
Dayment of express charges.

E. T. MARTIN.
154 STATE-ST.

INDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION IN THE STAton given by a trained Kindergarther of experience.
Address & St. Tribune office.
WANTED-PRIVATE INSTRUCTION ONE HOUR
writing, Address & Tribune office.
WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMAN TO LEAR EN
telegraphing institute to be paid out of salary after
alturation is secured. Morthwest corner Gardner Royae.

SEWING MACHINES. A VERY SUPERIOR BARGAIN IN ALL RIMDS OF A machines, including Singer's, Domastics, Wheeler Wilson & Gibbs, Hower, Grosse & Raker's in any style of furniture. All machines bought and gold for the state of the control LATEST IMPROVED PAMILY SEWING MA-

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corne Ionroe, Variety performance. Afternoon and evening HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Mark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. After soon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar," Afternoon and syming.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between orn and State. "Devotion." Afternoon and e McCORMICK HALL—North Clark street, corner of innie. Concert by the German Military Band. After oon and evening.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 19, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exsange yesterday closed at 88.

Democratic economy in Congress is forcibly dustrated in the fact that out of 2,159 bills roduced at the present session but eight become laws. Average cost per law up to this time, \$200,000.

ANSCOURT, two naval officeholders examined by the House Committee yesterday, the nduct of the marine branch of the national defense is, in some respects, as rotten as the most ancient hulk appertaining to the service, and furnishes fully as hospitable refuge for barnacles.

of perplexity regarding his duty in the mat-ter of salary. Pending the settlement of the question whether the County Board may lawfully vote themselves more than \$2.50 per sioner CLEARY and the rest keep on drawing their pay at the rate of \$5, para phrasing Hoyle after the prevailing fas "When in doubt, take the trick."

The bill offered by Assemblyman Vance for the repeal of the Porren law was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Wiscons ate, the vote being 23 to 9, which is an indication of the vote on its final passage.

An amendment was adopted prohibiting discrimination in rates as between persons shipping from the same point, but with no ion to shipments from competing

The Maine Legislature has passed a bill ishing the death penalty, and substituting ent and hard labor for life, and the ure only lacks the approval of the Goverpor to become a law. An effort was made to permit the people to determine the matte by a direct vote at the next State el but the sentimental Solons of the Senate were unwilling to risk the experiment, and

The Comptroller's advice to the Finance Committee of the Common Connoil is to be heartily commended. He urges the Committee to go slow in the matter of the construction of a new City Hall; that the City Treasury is depleted, and the city is in no condi-\$1,500,000 for the building. The tax-payers of Chicago are in the humor to appreciate this kind of argument, and are likely to remain in that way of thinking for

trollers, who had followed a countryman of theirs named Francisco Paterro from New Orleans, wavlaid and murdered their victim at night in an unfrequented street in St. Louis. The assassins followed Paterno yes-terday, their point of departure being the St. Louis Jail, and the company collected to bid them adieu being composed of three clergy-men, the Sheriff, his assistants, and several reporters of the daily press. It is pleasing to know that the murderers, thro spiritual advisers, forgave the world collectively for the injustice they had suffered at

bers of the Board of Trade of this city are in favor of moving into new quarters. The Board has grown so much in numbers since is sometimes very bad in consequence. It is proposed to secure a new building, in which the floor of the Exchange Hall will be nearly on the level of the street, as in Europe, an to put the ceiling so high that bad ventila-tion will be out of the question. The fact that the Board holds a long lease of the present building is not considered to be an in-

The London Times of yesterday took up Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to the American circular—the note which will be remembered as painting in such rosy hues the picture of Spain's admirable management of the Cuban difficulty. The Times thinks the thing was overdone, that the color was laid on genius of the Government, and adapted to too thick, and that the result is a potch. The editorial article concludes with the sententions remark that "no country seeks to inte fere by force with Spain's possession of Cuba, but if she cannot govern it she would do well the imprint of the Government to the property of the imprint of the Government to the property of the imprint of the Government to the property of the cannot govern it she would be at prepare it for the freedom which always follows colonial

and 1e higher, closing at \$1.021 for February and \$1.00 for March. Corn was active and 1c higher, closing at 42% cash and 43% for March. Oats were in better demand and lo higher, closing at 31½c for the month and 32½c for March. Bye was quiet at 66½@ 67c. Barley was in fair demand and ½c higher, closing at 63c for February and 624c for March. Hogs were active and a shad higher, closing firm at \$7.75@8.75 for poor to fancy grades. Cattle were dull and 15@ 20c lower. Sheep were firm and unchanged One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.75 in greenbacks at the close.

Last fall the columns of THE TRIBUNE were placed at the disposal of the young people for the discussion of the matrimonial question and the manner in which the opportunity was improved, and the thorough hensive interchange of views which the dis-cussion evoked, justifies the inference that the troublesome problem, How to Get Married, was happily solved in numerous cases. ognizing in some measure a responsibility for the future felicity of these new house holds, THE TRIBUNE to-day inaugurates a department of Domestic Economy, tendering its columns as before for the dissemination of useful and practical information and sug estion respecting various essential features of the conjugal experiment. The contributions to the new department in to-day's issue will be found interesting and valuable.

Judge Dillow yesterday denied the motion of the counsel for Gen. BABCOCK, that the Court direct the jury to render a verdict of acquittal. The Court ruled that there were facts in proof which were not disputed, and that the proper inferences to be drawn from the telegrams and other items of evidence were not so clear and certain that the Court could declare their effect as a matter of law. These facts and inferences were, therefore, left with the jury to pass upon. The usual rule as to the order of the argu ments in criminal cases was reversed for the benefit of the defendant, the prosecution being compelled to open, and the defense thus privileged to take the benefit of the theories put forward by their opponents. This is an important advantage, and one which the eminent counsel for the defense will be sure to make the most of. It is expected that the arguments will be finished Monday evening.

THE AMERICAN MONEY OF THE FUTURE The "monetary system" of the new or third party promises to assume a conspicu-ous place in the political discussions of 1876, and, despite its absurdities, threatens the dis-

ruption of the Democratic party. This system abolishes the note policy of the Government. The United States are here after to issue no more "notes" or other promises to pay coin for any form of indebt-edness. The Government in fact is to do an exclusively "cash business," and the only form of bond is to be redeemable on demand in cash,—the cash to be paper money and not paper notes. The difference between the currency of the present and the "money of the future can be no better illustrated than by a transcript of the inscriptions on both : THE PRESENT CURRENCY.

This note is a legal tender for ten dollars, except for duties. THE UNITED STATES will pay to bearer TER DOLLARS. JOHN ALLESON, JOHN C. NEW,

THE MONEY OF THE PUTURE This piece of paper is a legal tender in pay-THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TEN DOLLARS, JOHN ALLISON, JOHN C. NEW,

The essential difference between the currency and the "money" is apparent at a glance. The one is a promise to pay a desig nated sum of money,—i. e., gold,—the other is the "money" itself. The one involves an obligation to pay, the other is payment itself. Perhaps the distinctive difference between the notes and the money might be illustrated in the case of a dairyman who, having outstanding a number of tickets on which is

> This is good for one pint of milk, CHICAGO, Feb. -, 1876,

should issue in lieu thereof other tickets bearing the legend:

This is a pint of milk.
FRANKLIN LANDERS.
CHICAGO, Feb. —, 1876.

se to redeem his ticket by giving a pint of milk therefor,; in the other case he would redeem his ticket by giving a pint of milk in the form of paper. The exact process by which the paper is interconverted into milk may not be understood generally, but it is by the same process that paper is converted into dollars. It is possible that, while Mr. Lanpers' original tickets, redeemable on demand n milk, might be accepted by the public, it is not likely that his other issue of papermilk would enjoy equal favor; in fact, the paper milk, being wholly valueless as milk or therwise, would be rejected; and for the same reason the paper dollars would, as compared with the promises to pay dollars, have a correspondingly small value. Mr. LANDERS nted to urge upon the people of Inhas conse dollars and substitute the dollars themselv in paper; and he will explain to the people the absurdity of issuing tickets redeemable in milk when they might issue the milk itself,in paper. He will, with his great ability, also explain how paper dollars and paper milk, "based on the faith and resources of the nation," are " in harmony with the the demands of legitimate business.'

We commend to the persons who have honestly followed the theory of an irredeemable paper money receiving its value from the imprint of the Government to the pracof a price of such "money" with the existing greenback, or promise to pay money. The written promise has the value of the thing promised, less the uncertainty or delay ally firm yesterday. Mess pork was active of payment. The paper "money" has no and a shade stronger, closing at \$21.45© value in itself; it represents nothing; it is simply to postpone resumption two years, 21.60 for March, and \$21.70@21.72\frac{1}{2}\$ for April. Lard was active and 5c per 100 fbs higher, closing at \$12.95 for March, and dozen or more of the orators of the third party have for two years or more been telling at \$1881 than there is under the present act in 1879.

The real purpose of the new proposition is

be nothing more, than a certificate that the coin contains a certain weight of gold of a certain degree of fineness. The value is intrinsic; it pertains to the gold itself; it is the same whether the gold is in the form of dust, or bar, or nugget, or coin. The Government can give it no value which it will not possess without any action by the Government, and which it will not possess in any part of the world to which it may be aken. This is so self-evident that it is difficult to understand how any sane man who will give the matter a serious thought can be deceived by such assertions. But it is necessary to assume that coin obtains its value from the Mint stamp in order to maintain that the same stamp placed on paper, or eather, or parchment, will give to the paper, eather, and parchment the value of coin.

THE MAYOR'S ELECTION. The Republican Club of the Fifth Ward, at its meeting on Thursday night, hit the mark exactly in the resolutions adopted by them, urging upon the Board of Aldermen the necessity and propriety of including the election of Mayor in the order for the election of city officers in April next.

These resolutions cite the law in the case whereby it is made the duty of the Common Council, in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor leaving a year or more of the legal term unexpired, to call a special election. Unlike a regular election, a special Council. All that body has to do is to order that on the date of the regular city election in April a special election shall be held at the same time and places to fill the vacancy existing in the office of Mayor until April, 1877. Such an order is essential to holding mch an election.

In some of the wards there have been reso lutions adopted asking the acting-Mayor, Cozvin, to resign, which he treats as altogether absurd. CoLVIN will not resign : he s an usurper, and has no thought of resigning. He intends to hold the office until the people put him out, and does not propose that the people shall have the chance to do that as long as he can help it. The Mayor has nothing to do officially with calling election. That is the exclusive business of the Common Council. The various wards should therefore address their resolutions to the Board of Aldermen, and urge upon that

oody the action necessary in the premises.

But this appeal should not be made by the Republicans alone. The Democratic citizens have as deep an interest in the election of a Mayor as any other portion of the people. There are no party obligations in the way. Mr. Colvin has not acted with the Democratic party for many years. He claims to be a Republican, or did when last heard from, and may even ask to be the Republican candiate at the next election. The people have to elect an entirely new Board of Aldermen, and all the other city officers, and why not the Mayor? Why not let the people have a chance at selecting the Mayor as well as all the other city officers, each one of whom is s fully entitled to hold over as Mr. Colvin? There is no reason why the Democratic clubs of the several wards might not foin with the Republicans in urging upon the Common Council to call this special election for Mayor in April. It is claimed that Mr. Colvin has some rights in the matter. But he certainly has not more rights than the whole people He can be a candidate for re-election. If another person at the special election be chosen, Mr. Colvin can follow the precedent of MARK SHERTDAN, who claimed to hold over after his successor was appointed. Like SHERIDAN, he can prosecute his case to a final lecision of the courts, and with a like result. The Common Council can never make a mistake by submitting any doubtful question to be determined by a vote of the people.

RESUMPTION AND THE NATIONAL BANKS. new proposition, intended as a compromise between the different factions on the Demo cratic side, relative to resumption. The proposition as reported seems to be merely a ostponement of the date of resumption vithout making any further preparati the part of the Government, but assuming the unnecessary function of providing for resumption on the part of the National Banks. After repealing the present Resumption ac so far as it fixes Jan. 1, 1879, for redemption, and providing that the fractional currency of and under 25 cents shall be canceled and its place supplied with silver, which shall be legal-tender to the amount of \$5,000 the der to the amount of \$5,000, the proposition sets forth:

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue on the credit of the United States \$150,000,000 of Treasury notes, pearing 2 per. cent interest per annum, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United State of such denominations as he may fix, not less than \$10 each, with coupons attached for the inter-est, psyable semi-annually in coin. The hotes them-selves are also to be psyable in coin, one-fifth July 1, serves are also to be payacic in coin, one-artin July 1, 1881, and a like amount annually thereafter until the whole sum is paid. These notes are to be receivable in payment of all taxes, excises, and debts due the United States, except on imports, and of all claims against the United States except for interest upon the bonds thereof, and they may be held by the Nationa Banks as part of their reserve, as legal-tender notes are now held, and they shall be a legal-tender for al are now haid, and they shall be a signi-tender for all debts due by one National Bank to another; also for the redemption of notes of National Banks and the payment of all deposits in any of said National Banks of this date. These notes, however, are only to be issued in exchange for a like amount of United States legal-tender notes which, when received, shall be can celed and never be reissued. The Secretary of th Treasury is directed to bold and retain in the Treas ury vaults 50 per cent of the semi-annual instalment ury vanis 50 per cent of the semi-annual instalments of interest in coin payable to the Natioual Banks, as the same matures upon the bonds deposited by the banks, as security for circulation, for the period of ten years from July 1, 1876, and the said gold shall belied as a part of the reserve of the said National Banks respectively, and applied to the redemption of the notes on and after July 1, 1881.

So far as the resumption on the part of the Government is concerned, this scheme is mere prograstination, without improving the time in any manner. The issue of the legaltender Treasury notes, bearing 2 per cent interest, does not change the present situation since these new notes are equally made tender for all future as well as all past debts. and they thus afford no gradual and easy de parture from the legal-tender character, such as has been proposed by The Taisune, by means of 3.65 interest-bearing notes, which should be legal-tender for all debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1877, but not for debts con tracted subsequent to that date. The Demo-cratic proposition, however, is merely to add an interest to \$150,000,000 of notes without otherwise changing their character, and with-out preparing for their ultimate redemption, except by fixing a date in 1881 when one fifth shall be redeemed. The bill, therefore.

\$18.10 for April. Meats were in fair demand and steady, closing at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ for boxed shoulders, 11\frac{3}{2}\$ for do short ribs, and 120 for do labort clears. Highwines were quiet and much appears of the United States has no value save what is given to it by the stamp placed what is given to it by the stamp placed to the interest due the National Banks on their bonds for the next ten years. This is simply about and in operation would defeat itself.

portion of the National Banks (those having their organization) will have expired before the ten years of gold accumulation on their account can be reached, and the National Banks, with no guarantee of a renewal of their charters, will scarcely submit to a withdrawal of one-half their interest on the bonds they own to meet a contingency in which they will have no interest in case they go out of business or reorganize under State laws. In the next place, there is so little profit in their circulation now that there will probably be none at all after they shall have been deprived of one-half their bond-interest, and the result will be that the National Banks will all reduce their circulation to the minimum permitted by the law, which would lead to a more serious contraction of the currency than any scheme that has yet been suggested. Many of the National Banks, indeed, may prefer to wind up their business altogether, and so retire all of their circulation. The provision relative to the using of this interest as a part of the bank reserves is sheer nonsense, and simply shows that the originator of the project did not know what he was doing. The only reserve required now on circulation is 5 per cent, which is kept at Washington to provide for the retirement and renewal of notes which are going on constantly. Of

course it is nonsense to talk about accumu-

lating a 30 per cent gold reserve as a part of

this 5 per cent reserve, the former being dor-

mant and the latter always active.

It is simply a wa te of time and a perver sion of legislative power to dictate to the banks how they shall provide gold for the redemption of their notes when the time come for resumption. Congress cannot foretell how many notes each bank proposes to keep in circulation to be redeemed in gold on de mand, nor can it compel them to issue and keep in circulation any particular amount of notes. The banks are able to begin issuing gold now or at any time that Congress will let them: that is, whenever Congress repeals the existing restrictions and weights which render their issue unprofitable, the banks will put them in circulation and redeem them in coin. The Government only needs to remov the unnecessary restrictions and preventives on the circulation of gold notes to secure their issue immediately. Three things are enough, viz.: (1) Let the banks have the right to issue gold notes equal to the gold par value of the bonds they deposit as security, instead of limiting them to 80 per cent; (2) remove all tax on deposits; and (3) remove the 1 per cent tax on circulation, and simply charge the banks the actual cost of furnish. ing the notes which they would have to pay in any event. Under these circumstances the National Banks are prepared to resum at once. They are prepared to issue note which they will redeem in gold at par. The deposit of bonds, and the penalty of a forfeiture of charter in case of failure to redeem will be sufficient inducement for the bank stand this part of the business a good dea better than Washington Congressional politi

THE SCANDAL BOILING AGAIN. It is quite evident that the Advisory Council, notwithstanding the skill of its pilot, Dr. Bacon, is finding it very difficult to steer through the troubled Brooklyn waters without running upon the rocks of the BERCHER scandal, which are scattered about in all directions, and that the investigation of points of discipline are being stretched out very thin and touching upon tender spots in all directions. As Mr. BEECHER has expressed a desire that the "bottom facts" hould come out, they seem to be protruding in all directions.

cians.

The first of these is a letter from the editor Bowen, written in 1871, which Mr. Bowen makes public to gratify Mr. BEECHER's desire for "bottom facts." The letter is a very remarkable one, for it arraigns Bowen for dismissing Trayon from the Union for alleged immoral conduct and associating with BEECHer, whom he (Bowen) knew to be as guilty as Tilton. Mr. Oliver Johnson speaks in no uncertain manner when he says :

You may say that the one has repented while the you that this is not so, but, if so, you are the victim of a deception. You probably know something that I do not of the charges against Mr. Tillon; but I also know something that you do not of the evidence against Mr. B., and, if he denies his guilt in the matter whereof he was accused in that Christmas-Day interview at your house, he lies in the face of evidence that would convict him in a court of justice. That evidence I have seen, but I would have you be mareiful to him, doing nothing to bring upon his head the odium of an unpody and relentless world.

The letter which Mr. Johnson now writes, in 1876, to explain the letter in 1871, saying, "I confess with regret and mortification that, upon purely ex parts evidence, I then thought Mr. BEECHEB was guilty!" is a remarkable one, and puts Mr. OLIVER JOHNSON in a very awkward predicament. If the second letter is untrue, then the first is true. If the second letter is true, then he uttered falseboods in the first. In either event, Mr. OLIVER JOHNson is left with a very unsavory reputation

for veracity. Bottom fact No. 2 seems to have been precipitated by Mr. BEECHER himself by his action in Boston at the time he was soliciting advice as to the proper composition of the Advisory Council. It now appears that his meeting with his Boston friends was a very stormy one, some of them being determined to have a thorough investigation. This Mr. BERCHER violently opposed. When pressed to let the bottom facts be known, he said it would not do, as "there was a State Prison offense involved which must not be known," and he was understood to say what he meant was that Mrs. Thron's "miscarriage" at the time Mr.
Bekcher spoke of her as "the poor child,
lying there and praying with folded hands,
guiltless, sinned against, and bearing the transgressions of others," was an abortion which she had procured. Upon being ques- young King has had his hands full of busitioned in the Council upon his visit to Boston, Mr. Bezchez, without referring to the as to the first named has made decided headabortion, acknowledged there were bottom way. In February he defeated them at San facts and professional secrets which ought Guesa and in March at Huque. In May be

That there may be other "hottom facts" yet to come out is probable, as Bowen has already been summoned before the General Council, and the prospects are very good that STORES and Bur vited to appear. All of this shows that the Council has already drifted away from its determination to confine itself to questions denominational usage. Having broken loose, there is no telling where it will drift. Bottom facts may now be looked for daily in

To begin with, the charters of a large pro- BEECHER now seems likely to have his desir for "bottom facts" gratified. And the uponly twenty years to run from the time of shot of the whole may be that he will stand acquitted of the charges Bowen brings against

> THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION SOCIETY. The Board of Trade Committee on Transportation recommended the formation of a association similar to the Cheap Transports ion Association of New York. The Secre tary of the New York Association, in a recent letter to this city, says: "Our experience in New York has been that the very exist ence of such a body has been a benefit to us, and I am fully persuaded that, if a similar one was formed in Chicago, your experience would be the same. The question of trans portation has been gradually assuming more and more importance during the last ten years, and differences in cost which ten years ag would have been insignificant now decide the welfare of great communities." All this is true, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Trade here will not fail to carr out the recommendations that such an Association be established, with materially the same objects as those of the New York Association, viz. : to obtain, preserve, and circulate valuable and useful information relating to transportation; to encourage the improvement and increase the capacity of our terminal facilities for the andling and storage of produce and merchandise; to facilitate the adjustment of differences, controversies, and misunderstandings between its members and transportation companies; to advocate the construction of new avenues for transportation and the improvement of those now existing; to devise, submit, and advocate plans of legislation by which the defects and abuses of the present system may be remedied, and to advocate such other principles and projects in onnection with the subject of transportation as will tend to advance the commercial pros perity of our city and country.

The New York Association keeps several active committees with special duties. The general management is vested in an Executive Committee, which employs such secretaries and clerks as may be necessary. There is a committee on terminal facilities, one on statistics, one on claims and grievances, one on railway transportation, etc., each having special duties sufficiently indicated by their sames. The Association has an annual meet ing; the Board of Management meets once a month, and the special committees as occa sion requires. The New York Association now has a membership of about 1,500, com prising the leading merchants and busines men of the city, and when it speaks officially it is with an influence not to be ignored by the railroads or any other corporation. Had such an Association, with equal credit and dignity, been in existence in Chicago, the railroad discriminations would not have lasted so long as they did. The real injustice of the case would have been discovered and exposed at the very outset, and the railreads could not have successfully resisted the pressure for an abandonment of the abuses. And, if there were such an Association now, there is no question but what the present important issue concerning terminal charge would be settled immediately on the most advantageous terms to Chicago as a shipping point and commercial metropolis. The formation of the Association should be completed

END OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN. Spanish affairs seem to have reached another of those continually recurring episodes

Government in that distracted Kingdom. If the reports can be trusted, the effort of Dox Carros to rench the throne has been again frustrated, and his followers are flying in all directions before the young ALPONSO. The whirligig of Spanish politics revolves so rapidly that it is almost imp the changes. In September, 1868, the fickle Spaniards drove Isabella from the throne, organized a Provisional Government which was recognized by nearly all the Great Powers. In November, insurrections broke out against the Government which it could not suppress, and in February, 1869, it was compelled to resign. In May, the Cortes voted for a monarchy, and in June SERBANO was elected Regent and a new Ministry was formed under PRIM. Then the Relicens rose and a new civil war began, and meanwhile the Carlists and Cubans rose also. In despair, the crown was offered to ESPARTERO, but he declined it with thanks. In June, 1870, the fugitive ISABELLA went through the form of abdication in favor of ber son Atronso. In July, Prince Lyopota of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, was nominated King, but upon the strong opposition of France he was compelled to resign. In August, renewed agitation for a Republican form of government commenced, which was ended, however, in October, when AMADEUS was elected King by the Cortes and accepted the crown. Then followed, in quick succession, stormy sessions in the Cortes, the assassination of Para, Ministerial crises, Republican gatherings, and a furious insurrection of the Carlsts, incited by the priests of Leon and Navarre, during which Don Carlos issued his flaming and bombastic manifesto. The general confusion culminated in an attempt to Italian King held on to the Spanish fragments as long as he could, vainly trying to unite them, until at last, wearied, disc aged, and disgusted, he threw away the crown and went home. The two Chambers then combined as the Sovereign Cortes of Spain and voted for a republic. Then followed a little diversion in the way of a commune war. PI Y MARGALL tried his hand at the Republic and failed. Castelas tried it and failed also. Then came the Dictatorship, County, who advocated him for Treasurer King Jan. 1, 1875. Since that time the ness with the Carlists and the Cubans, and repulsed them at Pampeluna. During the remainder of the year he slowly but surely remainder of the year he allowly out surely forced them up against the Pyrenees, and now, if reports be true, he has them hem-

med in by an overwhelming force in a posiomoron will also be in- tion where they must either surrender or disperse in all directions, saving themselves as best they can. As a Vienna dispatch rather neatly puts it: "The relatives of Don Can-Los expect his return from Spain shortly." The probable suppression of the Carlist the Council, with a fresh installment in a few days when Mr. Bown goes before the Plymouth Examining Committee to tell the members why he thinks "Mr. Bracum is guilty of adultery, perjury; and hypomiay." Mr.

that the lopping off of one head does not serioaly inconvenience him. The young AL-ronso still has great dangers to contend with: First, the Cuban rebellion, agains which he has made no headway since he has been in power; second, the inevitable con-flict between Ultramontanism and the Span-ish Laberals, which bids fair to be a long and desperate one; third, the intrigues and cabals of the Republicans ; fourth, the Communists, who may again come to the surface in any sudden confusion; and, lastly, financial dis-tress and inevitable bankruptcy. Glittering therefore, as the victory over the Carlist may seem to be, it argues nothing as to the permanency of ALFONSO. The dangers which threaten him are far more serious, and any one of them may any day hurl him headlong from his throne. In the chronic uncertainty of news from Spain, it may even happen twenty-four hours hence that it is the Alfonsists who are defeated and

COTTON MANUFACTURES. In 1860, under the low, "free-trade" tariff of 1857, for which many of the Whigs voted, the cotton manufacturers of the United States, in addition to supplying the home market and driving out pretty much all European cotton goods, exported to foreign markets of those goods to the value of \$10,-934,707. In 1861, a "protective" tariff was passed, and it has several times since been made more " protective." The result of the protection is, that in 1875 we imported nearly 80,000,000 yards of foreign cotton cloths and only exported 28,000,000 yards (chiefly to Canada), worth \$4,071,785. Thus the imports of cotton goods under a high tariff have immensely increased, and our exports of such goods have dwindled down to one-third of what they were in 1860. The Chicago Journal squirms under the effect of those facts, and tries to break their force by arguing that we produced more cotton goods in 1870 than in 1860, and cites these figures in

The number of hands employed in 1870 was 101 per cent greater than in 1860, but the population of the country had increase 26 per cent during the same period. The wages paid in 1860 is computed in gold, but that in 1870 in greenbacks, the average value of which that year was only 84 cents. Deduct this 16 per cent discount on the wages paid, and from the currency value of the goods produced, and there only remains an ncrease of 10 to 12 per cent over that of 1860, notwithstanding the immense protec-tion afforded by the high tariff which raged between 1861 and 1870. Now, the consumption of cotton goods between those date must have increased at least 30 per cent, and this accounts for the increased importation of foreign cotton fabrics, showing that the high tariff, instead of helping our factories, had crippled them Under the low tariff which prevailed between 1850 and 1860 the production of cotton goods, it will be noticed by the Journal's figires, almost doubled, -advancing from sixtyfive millions to one hundred and fifteen millions. In 1860 we had a large market for cotton goods in China, but that has been lost through the operation of the high tariff. The Tournal, in trying to account for this damaging fact, gives this funny but most absurd

driven out of the Chinese market. Why did it not give the reason therefor? When Chaplain Nawman was making his famous inspection of Consulates, he found that the English cotton merchants were selling English cottons in Chine on which they had pasted American

If our manufacturers were offering their goods in the Chinese markets at lower prices than the British cottons, the trick of the British merchants described by the Rev. leans, however, when the change of climate NEWMAN would not have availed them a parruined her voice. She then made the hazardous British merchants described by the Rev. world than the "Celestials." They want the best goods at the cheapest prices; they prefer American cottons, but they want them cheap. Let our manufacturers offer to them cotton goods cheaper than the British cottons, as they used to do in 1860, and the "trademark" trick will be instantly detected by the Chinese buyers, and will fail to sell them a single bolt of goods. The trouble is not in forging our trade-marks, but in the dearness of the goods, made so by the handicapping of our industries by excessive tariff taxation, which wickedness is called "protection," but it is the kind of protection which the wolf gives to the sheep. It has filled this country with idle and destitute workmen, and renworld than the "Celestials." They want the gives to the sheep. It has filled this country with idle and destitute workmen, and ren-dered stagnant all branches of manufacturing

industry.

The Decatur Convention of Independents, among other things, "resolved" to "demand the election of competent and honest men to all offices in the gift of the people." After that they proceeded to assume that they alone that they proceeded to assume that they alone constituted the "competent and honest men," and, consequently, they were entitled to all the offices in the gift of the people. Then they proceeded to put in nomination the standard-bearers of the Rag-Baby, some of whom are old political bummers and playedout partisan plugs, and others of them are about as intelligent as horse-blocks, but all of them are inflationists and dilutionists of the most crazy description. The most remarksble thing connected with the whole performance, however, was the nomination of a German named HENRY T. ASPERN for State Treasurer. How they came to find a German who even pretends to believe that the Government can stamp value on a piece of green paper which is never to be paid or redeemed, a matter of general surprise. It was not breadth of Illinois there was one Tenton who believed such transparent nonsense; but it seems there is one, and his name is ASPERN. County, who advocated him for Treasurer because he was a German and master of seven languages." After his nomination this master of seven tongues came on the

pot-house politicians."

The Rag-Baby Independents, as their Decatur Convention, completely evaded the tariff question, and declined to define their position thereon. They dare not state whether they were for a high or a low teriff, for protection of special classes at the expense of the Grangues or for for revenue reform. They second the district gation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor." Just what laws they refer to they have not seen proper to state, and we are left in the dark. They speak in another place about "demanding a reduction of all public or penditures," but this seems to have no refer ents had not the courage to face one of the great, live issues of the day, and define their position in regard thereto, but skulked it like

Prof. SUMNER, of Yale College, in his first le ture delivered in New York City before the In-ternational Free Trade Alliance, put the doctrine of Free Trade thus clearly: "And so in regard to the freedom of the press; it has been carried to the utmost verge of liberty, but nevertheless any American would repel at once the proposi-tion to restrain it. They would say, you will make it worse, you cannot make it more hara-less in any other way; and, if somebody prints something that is false, let somebody over against him print the truth. Now, apply the principle to trade, and you will see what to be made out of exchange, out of pro-

Our amiable neighbor, the I.-O., insists on the "bottom facts" in regard to the "Steel paragraph" that got into the "Cotton article" a fee days ago. Well, here they are: The same writer who prepared the "Cotton" article wrote the "Steel" paragraph, and, in arranging his measurement, misnisced one of the "Steel" then manuscript, misplaced one of the "Steel" item's pages, mixing it with the "Cotton" article, and in the haste of giving out the "copy," did not perceive the mistake that was committed. The compositor and proof-reader "followed copy, and the writer who "blundered" must stand the consequences. If the 1.-0. feels offended, he is rilling "to accept its apology," and let the ma

CHABLOTTE CUSHNAN

Mass., yesterday, after a long and painful ill ness. Although she had reached the ripe age of

60 years, and was therefore in a period of his

the death of one of the brightest oreas

SAUNDERS CUSHMAN, which occu

when death might have been expected, her good constitution and physical strength and cor habit of life might have insured her many y more of usefulness.—for her life has been a peculiarly busy and useful one, not only in the dramatic profession but in other directions, had it not been for that insidious and horrible curse nt not been for that insulous and hornble curs of womanhood, cancer, which so frequently de-fies medical skill, and in this case has proved fatal, notwithstanding the best efforts of promi-nent physicians to arrest its progress. The death of such an estimable lady and accom plished artist is something more than a mere local event. She had attained a national reputa-tion and enjoyed European fame, and was as completely a representative of the Americans as the elder Boors, Forness, or Burn or, among those of her own sex, Mrs. Mowarr Mrs. Drake, Julia Dran, or Eliza Logan Her death is, therefore, a national loss, and the incidents of her life will be read with interest. CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN WAS born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1816, and consequently died in her 60th year. Owing to the bankruptey of her father, she was called upon in her 12th year to help contribute to the support of the family. At that time she had a fine, powerfu contraito voice and very decided musical tasta, and, having already acquired considerable repu-tation in Boston as a singer, she consulted Mrs. Wood, the well-known vocalist of that time, who was so delighted with her voice that she advised her to adopt music as her profession. She therefore decided to study for the lyric stage. and, after seven years' energetic toil, she made her debut in Boston as a vocalist at the Tre-mont Theatre, April 18, 1835, with such unmistakable success that she secured an engage to sing in English opera at New Orleans, w was then pre-eminently the home of English opers in the United States. It will be remembered by the old stagers that New Orleans sent Chicago the first English opera-troupe that ever sang here, headed by FRED troupe that ever sang here, headed by FRED LYSTER. She had scarcely arrived in New Orother altos have done. She was thus com complete success. She then returned to New York, and accepted a three years' engagement at the Bowery Theatre, when another misfortune was prostrated by a fever, and during three years, appearing in a widely-diversified repertoire of characters. It was during this period that she assisted her sister Susan, who was six years younger, to make her debut, with whom she appeared during several seasons afterwards in New York and Philadelphia, playing wards in New York and Philadelphia, playing male parts in the plays in which they appeared together (as in "Romee and Juliet"). 'Unax became an actress after her unfortunate early marriage with a Mr. MERRIMAN. She was subsequently married, in March, 1848, to Dr. Paris B. MUSPRATT, a Liverpool chemist, in which city she slied May 10, 1859.

CHARLOTER BEST UNDERTOOK the direction of a Philadelphia theorem which the president materials.

Philadelphia theatre, which she retained until 1844, when she was invited by Mr. Macreaux to make a tour in the Northern States with him during which she undertook the highest range of tracic parts with great success. The next of tragic parts with great success. The next year she went to England, and made her first appearance at the Princess' Theatre as Bisness in Milman's "Fazio." She met with a most enthusiastic success, and during her engage ment of eighty-four nights appeared in numerous ment of eighty-four nights appeared in numero-characters, the most important of which were Lady Macketh, Julia in "The Hunchback," Mrs. Haller, Beatrice, Rosalind, Lady Teaule, and Juliana in "The Honeymoon." At the conclu-nion of this engagement her sister joined her, and for several years they acted together at the seven languages. After his nomination, this master of seven tongues came on the stage and promised allegiance to the Rag-Baby platform. We venture to say that he made mental reservations in his mother's German vernacular, and repudiated the thing as a humbug in French, Scandinavian, Greek, Latin, and Sanscrit.

A correspondent from the Southern part of the State writes: "The Granges are doing nothing about here; all the working material has left in disgust; several lodges have disbanded, and the remainder can't get a quorum once in six months. The great trouble seems to be a want of brains in the leaders to furnish an object. Great reforms are ascomplished by great minds, and not by a lot of imbedies and pot-house politicians."

After his nomination, and for several years they acted together at the Haymarket and in the principal provincial theatrest of England. In 1849 abe returned to the united States, and brought with her in addition to her other characters that of Meg Merrilies in the adaptation of Scorris "Guy Mannering. Theatre-goers of to-day, sitting through the dead levels and dull platitudes, and through the dead levels and dull platitudes, and therefore a dead levels and dull platitudes, and therefore create nothing, can have little idea of the builting with which Characters, have characters dapted to their own idiosyncracies or cocantracties, and therefore create nothing, can have little idea of the builting with which Characters adapted to their own idiosyncracies or cocantracties, and therefore create nothing, can have little idea of the builting with which Characters, have characters dead levels and dull platitudes, and therefore create nothing, can have little idea of the builting with which Characters, have characters dead levels and dull platitudes, and therefore create nothing, can have little idea of the builting with which Characters, have characters dead levels and can't be a complete of the complete of the dead levels and cull platitudes, and therefore create nothing, can have little idea character. In personal make-up, similitinds of voice, and intensity of action, as well as in all the little details of coloring and in all the acce-sories of the character, it was one of the most complete representations over such as the

that day to this, CHARLOTTE CUS and Meg Merrilles have been as insepu Now that she is dead, there will be other her in her prime there will never other Meg Merrilies, - never another to the with her wrath or to charm us with her wrath or to charm us with her sees; never another who will sing with infinite pathos or so touch our hearts with infinite pertram's lullaby.

After a second English tour, Miss Col

returned to America, and, having accum fortune, retired from the stage. She quently reappeared, however, in 1858, and that time until 1875 she played at inte

She made her Chicago debut at Rice's T She made her Chicago about at Rice's I in the fall of 1855, and two years afterware peared at McVicker's new theatre. She then absent from Chicago until 1871, whe appeared here as a reader. In 187 appeared here as a reader. In 187 she played two more engage at McVicker's; in 1874 read here is Star Lecture Course; and last ap at McVicker's last winter. It is unne the present time to analyze her abilities actress. It is enough that she is one of entatives of the old school; that s to the very summit of her profession, reflected a bright lustre upon Ameri person of remarkable culture and stre-mind, and was thoroughly informed up subjects. Although her career upon that been very long, not a breath of ala a lady she was above reproach, and in h the stage has lost one whose life shoul sample to every lady in the dramatic pro THE REV. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D. The death of Dr. Horace Bushnell

17th inst. at Hartford, Conn., has remo of the profound thinkers and theol New England; for his reputation New England; for his reputation I years has been as distinguished in Grass in our own land. He was in his at the time of his decesse, and had so i in feeble health that his death was I pected by his friends, who doubted could survive the present winter. It iwenty years since he was compelled be health to relinquish the work of a pasto was then supposed that his term of I close in a few years and possibly months. The remark has often been he had lived the last twenty years During this protracted period of enf drawal from ordinary ministerial and industry, and in this manner exwidest influence and gained his greater He was born at New Preston, Litchfiel Church and State. He was educated College, after graduating from which tion he was employed for a while ast was also an assistant on the New York of Commerce. He course of study in any theological a but read and thought on the subject of while engaged in other daily purshe concluded to sively to the ministry of the Perhaps this fact may aid in explain course of his subsequent specular erratic course of his sub of strong original powers and of an ind and ambitious turn of mind, who hav youth been carried through a thorough troversies, are more apt than others that they have obtained new light wh strikes them which is at varia strikes them which is at variance wife cepted views of their co-religionists.

Dr. Bushnell's only settlement as was in the North Congregational Cr. Hartford, known, since the erection of edifice, as the Park Church. He held tion about twenty five years, and propell to be, in thought and style, the most original, and most though preacher in the land. There was noth ticularly attractive in his manner. I was somewhat nasal, and his delivery rather than grace. But his ideas were and ofttimes startling, his imagins

rather than grace. But his ideas were and ofttimes startling, his imaging that of a poet, and his reasoning was s arrest attention and make a profoun-sion. It is no matter of surprise, then, course of years he gathered one of it course of years he gathered one of a congregations in the city, and that his embraced an unusual proportion of ed professional men as well as of busin standing and intelligence. One saw lawyers, the physicians, the editors, the and those of marked literary tastes, part of his ministry was moterized by simple intellectuality his later labors. The impression he then made was that of one fond of deriving his themes ingent unexpected texts, of discussing odd of differing unbecessarily, and, as sor purposely, from the current opin idea probably did him injustice, a not wholly without foundation, noticed, in his later ministry, that he spiritual in the selection and in the this themes, until spirituality because. marked a characteristic of his prese originality. He had much of the style of the old mystics, and tool est in the discussions pertaining to i

Life "experience.

His career of authorship began will lication of essays in the New Englar angle occasional sermons, some of were of great beauty and suggestive his discourse on "The Sea," "Unconscious Influence," which lahed abroad and at times has rized by preachers of more ambitiously and influency. While he was it 1857, he printed a striking letter twhich was full of caustic critical striking letter to the control of the striking letter to the s 1867, he printed a striking letter the which was full of caustic criticis which had fullen under his obser Papal States, including the famo cunuchs in the Sistine Chapel. The was a small treatise (subsequentarged) on "Christian Nurture." end theological opposition from the Seminary as East Windsor, which "Old School" orthodoxy, and ocowardly dropping of the book from the Boston society which issued it at once adopted by a new public wide circulation, and prove most useful and quickening the benefit of parents and on the increase. Then came his be on the horease. Then came his be Christ," which occasioned a still controversy, which called in questhor's soundness as to the Trinity, of Christ, and a Vicarious Atones to his being put on trial before h for heresy. That body, while not peculiar teachings, acquisted him the General Association of the St the excitement died away. His de self was given to the public in titled "Christ in Theology." H work, "Nature and the Supernate work, "Nature and the Supernata him a wide reputation, on both sid lantic, as a most able defender of against the assaults of modern a did much to restore confidence in soundness, potwithstanding the orthodox philosophy of the Atone gave in his subsequent volume, " Sacrifice." This favorable impres despened by his two volumes of a "Christian Life" and other pract

deepened by his two volumes of the order of the control of the con

aning platitudes "that we demand the abro-ion of all laws that do not bear equally upon pital and labor." Just what laws they refer to pital and labor." Just what laws they refer to the hard seen proper to state, and we are tin the dark. They speak in another place out "demanding a reduction of all public exditures," but this seems to have no reference to the tariff. These bold, brave Independent the course to face one of the as had not the courage to face one of the at, live issues of the day, and define their po-on in regard thereto, but skulked it like

Prof. SUMNER, of Yale College, in his first less to delivered in New York City before the Ine delivered in New York City before the Inmational Free Trade Alliance, put the doctrine
Free Trade thus clearly: "And so in regard
the freedom of the press; it has been carried
the numost verge of liberty, but nevertheless
y American would repel at once the proposin to restrain it. They would say, you will
ke it worse, you cannot make it more harma in any other way; and, if somebody prints
mething that is false, let somebody over
ainst him print the truth. Now, apply thus
niciple to trade, and you will see whatever is
be made out of exchange, out of production,
I reach its maximum when you give it its freed
ty."

out amiable neighbor, the r.-O., insists on the bottom facts" in regard to the "Steel paraph" that got into the "Cotton article" a few ys ago. Well, here they are: The same iter who prepared the "Cotton" article wrote e "Steel" paragraph, and, in arranging his averaged the "Steel" them. ges, mixing it with the "Cotton" article, and the naste of giving out the "copy," did not receive the mistake that was committed. The mpositor and proof-reader "followed copy," d the writer who "blundered" must stand the neequences. If the 1:-0. feels offended, he is illing "to accept its apology," and let the matrice.

OBITUARY. CHABLOTTE CUSHMAN. The public will learn with profound regret of the death of one of the brightest ornaments of the death of one of the brightest ornaments of the death of one of the brightest ornaments of the American dramatic stage. Charlotte aunders Cushman, which occurred at Boston, ass., yesterdây, after a long and painful illess. Although she had reached the ripe age of years, and was therefore in a period of his hen death might have been expected, her good hen death might have been expected, her good postitution and physical strength and correct abit of life might have insured her many years here of usefulness,—for her life has been a eculiarly busy and useful one, not only in the ramatic profession but in other directions, had a not been for that insidious and horrible curse. anot been for that insidious and horrible curse of womanhood, cancer, which so frequently descended as well and in this case has proved that, notwithstanding the best efforts of promisent physicians to arrest its progress. The least of such an estimable lady and accomplished artist is something more than a mere coal event. She had attained a national reputation and enjoyed European fame, and was as completely a representative of the American reason the citer BOOTE, FURIEST, OF BURNOR, T., among those of her own sex, Mrs. Mowarz, Irs. Drake, Julia Dran, or Eliza Logan, fer death is, therefore, a national loss, and the midents of her life will be read with interest. ther father, she was called upon in her 12th car to help contribute to the support of the smily. At that time she had a fine, powerful potralto voice and very decided musical taste, and, having already acquired considerable repution in Boston as a singer, she consulted Mra. Ocop, the well-known vocalist of that time, who as so delighted with her voice that she advised or to adopt music as her profession. She erefore decided to study for the lyric stage, d, after seven years' energetic toil, she made or debut in Boston as a vocalist at the Treport Theatre, April 18, 1835, with such unmiscable success that she secured an engagement asing in English opers at New Orleans, which is then pre-eminently the home of English or in the United States. It will be nembered by the old stagers that New cans sent Chicago the first English operaupe that ever sang here, headed by Fard States. She had scarcely arrived in New Orleans, showever, when the change of climate

ne, however, when the change of climate empt to sing soprano, and failed, as many er altos have done. She was thus compelled er altos have done. She was thus compelled elinquish her plans, and thereby the lyric re lost a singer who, with her great dramatic ities, would undoubtedly have become one of greatest prima donnas of the world. She rer lost her interest in music, however. Durnher long life she has advised, encouraged, assisted many young musicians, and, in her years, signalized not only her generosity her devotion to music by sending to the new from Music-Hall several busts of the old compens, executed in Rome, where she was living. Her wocal failure, however, not daunt or discourage her. She rested to become an actress, and commenced life work by studying Lady Macbeth, which role she made her debut with elete success. She then returned to New and accepted a three years' engagement at Bowery Theatre, when another misfortune ook her. After a week's performance, she prostrated by a fever, and during her sick-the theatre was destroyed by fire, and with the theatre was destroyed by fire, and with r entire wardrobe. After remaining idle years, appearing in a widely-diversified toire of characters. It was during this that she assisted her sister Sus six years younger, to make her debut, with she appeared during several seasons after-in New York and Philadelphia, playing parts in the plays in which they appeared her (as in "Romeo and Juliet"). Suname an actrees after her unfortunate early age with a Mr. MERRIMAN. She was subse-

ly-married, in March, 1848, to Dr. James S. RATT, a Liverpool chemist, in which city ed May 10, 1859. RLOTTE next undertook the direction of a sleiphia theatre, which she retained until when she was invited by Mr. Mackeapy to a tour in the Northern States with him, which she undertook the highest range to the state of the stat which she undertook the highest range gie paris with great success. The next he went to England, and made her first ance at the Princess' Theatre as Bianca MAN'S "FAXIO." She met with a most satic success, and during her engage-ieighty-four nights appeared in numerous ers, the most important of which were lacketh, Julia in "The Hunchback," Mrs. Beatrice, Rosalind, Lady Teazle, and in "The Honeymoon." At the concluthis engagement her sister joined her, several years they acted together at the ket and in the principal provincial of England. In 1849 she returned to ed States, and brought with her in addies other characters that of Meg Merrilies. ed States, and brought with her in addi-error other characters that of Meg Merrilles, laptation of Scorr's "Guy Mannering." goers of to-day, sitting through the occasion of society dramas with their als and dull platitudes, and witnessing rmances of a dreary list of actors and who, instead of adapting themselves ters, have characters adapted to their yncracies or eccentricities, and there-enothing, can have little idea of the with which UMRICOTTE CUSERIAM with which UHARLOTTE CUSIMEAN the theatrical firmament in this per-Although there were many great on the stage at that time; and many sonations, her Meg Merrilles appeared diation of talent, and was soon recognitional creation of locarity powerful. n original creation of Scorr's power? In personal make-up, similitude of intensity of action, as well as in all stails of coloring and in all the accepte to the action of the most personal property of the most personal pe

sem that day to this, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN Merrilies have been as inseparably Now that she is dead, there will be other actes to take up the role; but for us who re her in her prime there will never be another Meg Merrilles,—never another to thrill us with her wrath or to charm us with her weirdinfinite pathos or so touch our hearts with young

Barry Bertram's lulisby.

After a second English tour, Miss Cushman returned to America, and, having accumulated a une, retired from the stage. She subse quently reappeared, however, in 1858, and from that time until 1875 she played at intervals, dinging to her profession until death ended her

She made her Chicago debut at Rice's Theatre She made her Chicago debut at Rice's Theatre in the fall of 1855, and two years afterward appeared at McVicker's new theatre. She was then absent from Chicago until 1871, when she appeared here as a reader. In 1872 and appeared here as a reader. In 1872 and 1873 she played two more engagements at McVicker's; in 1874 read here in the Star Lecture Course; and last appeared at McVicker's last winter. It is unnecessary at the present time to analyze her abilities as an acress. It is enough that she is one of the last representatives of the old school; that she rose to the very summit of her profession, and has reflected a bright lustre upon American art. Apart from her professional career she was a person of remarkable culture and strength of mind, and was thoroughly informed upon all subjects. Although her career upon the stage has been very long, not a breath of slander has ever sulfied her reputation. As an artist and as a lady she was above reproach, and in her death the stage has lost one whose life should be an nple to every lady in the dramatic profession THE REV. HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D.

The death of Dr. Horace Bushnell on the 17th inst. at Hartford, Conn., has removed one of the profound thinkers and theologians of New England; for his reputation for many years has been as distinguished in Great Britain as in our own land. He was in his 74th year at the time of his decease, and had so long been in feeble health that his death was not unexpected by his friends, who doubted whether he could survive the present winter. It is about twenty years since he was compelled by failing lwenty years since he was compelled by failing health to relinquish the work of a pastor, and it was then supposed that his term of life would close in a few years, and possibly in a few months. The remark has often been made that he had lived the last twenty years upon his will, of which he had naturally a large stock. During this protracted period of enforced withdrawal from ordinary ministerial labor Dr. BUSHNELL employed his pen with great power and industry, and in this manner exerted his widest influence and gained his greatest renown. He was born at New Preston, Litchfield County, Conn., among the rough hills which have nu tured so many distinguished characters in Church and State. He was educated at Yale College, after graduating from which institu-tion he was employed for a while as tutor, and was also an assistant on the New York Journal of Commerce. He did not pursue a regula course of study in any theological seminary, but read and thought on the subject of divinity while engaged in other daily pursuits, till he concluded to devote himself exclueively to the ministry of the Gospel. Perhaps this fact may aid in explaining the erratic course of his subsequent speculati it seemed to his denominational brethren. Men of strong original powers and of an independent and ambitious turn of mind, who have not in logical training, in the examination of ns, and in the review of historic conversies, are more apt than others to suppose that they have obtained new light when an ide strikes them which is at variance with the ac cepted views of their co-religionists.

Dr. Bushnell's only settlement as a pastor
was in the North Congregational Church in Hartford, known, since the erection of its new edifice, as the Park Church. He held that posiedince, as the Park Church. He held that posi-tion about twenty-five years, and proved him-self to be, in thought and style, the freshest, most original, and most thought-stirring preacher in the land. There was nothing par-ticularly attractive in his manner. His voice was somewhat nasal, and his delivery had force her than grace. But his ideas were striking and ofttimes startling, his imagination was that of a poet, and his reasoning was so new and suggestive and sometimes so paradoxical as to arrest attention and make a profound impresmion. It is no matter of surprise, then, that in the course of years he gathered one of the largest congregations in the city, and that his auditors embraced an unusual proportion of educated and professional men as well as of business men of nding and intelligence. One saw there the lawyers, the physicians, the editors, the teachers and those of marked literary tastes. The early part of his ministry was more charac-terized by simple intellectuality than were his later labors. The impressions which he then made was that of one who was fond of deriving his themes ingeniously from none or deriving his themes ingeniously from unexpected texts, of discussing odd topics, and of differing unnecessarily, and, as some thought, purposely, from the current opinions. This idea probably did him injustice, and yet was not wholly without foundation. But it was noticed, in his later ministry, that he grew more piritual in the selection and in the treatment of his themes, until spirituality became quite as originality. He had much of the temper and style of the old mystics, and took a deep interest in the discussions pertaining to the "Higher-Life" experience.

His career of authorship began with the publication of essays in the New Englander, and of single occasional sermons, some of which later were of great beauty and suggestiveness, such as his discourse on "The Sea," and that on "Unconscious Influence," which was republished abroad, and at times has been plagiarized by preachers of more ambition than honesty and industry. While he was in Europe, in 1857, he printed a striking letter to the Pope hich was full of caustic criticism on fact which had fallen under his observation in the Papal States, including the famous choir of eunuchs in the Sistine Chapel. His first volume was a small treatise (subsequently greatly enlarged) on "Christian Nurture." This awakened theological opposition from the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, which represented "Old School" extractory and conscious "Old School" orthodoxy, and occasion cowardly dropping of the book from the list of the Boston society which issued it. But it was at once adopted by a new publisher, gained a wide circulation, and proved to be a most useful and quickening work for most useful and quickening work for the benefit of parents and of pastors. It still has a wide circulation, and its repute is Christ," which occasioned a still more marked hor's soundness as to the Trinity, the Hums of Christ, and a Vicarious Atonement, and led to his being put on trial before his Association for heresy. That body, while not accepting his peculiar teachings, acquitted him of any fund mental error, and, after a similar decision the General Association of the State, gradually the excitement died away. His defense of himself was given to the public in a volume entitled "Christ in Theology." His subsequent work, "Nature and the Supernatural," won for him a wide reputation, on both sides of the At-lantic, as a most able defender of Christiauity against the assaults of modern skepticism. It did much to restore confidence in his theolog did much to restore confidence in ma soundness, notwithstanding the seemingly unerthodox philosophy of the Atonement which he gave in his subsequent volume, "The Vicarious Bacrifice." This favorable impression was much deepened by his two volumes of sermons on the

Dr. BUSHNELL's mind was too alive to be revast as theology itself. He took an active and life-long interest in literature and art, in poli
"" and business; and he wrote much in the Benning Post says, in this connection: "These ing at Philadelphia on the way to Now York."

periodicals and the local papers on such then His brain was mecha His brain was mechanically as well as theo-logically inventive, and a hot-air furnace of his construction was used for some time around Hartford. To him was that city also indebted for the peculiarly beautiful park in its centre. He saw its capacity for such use, when it was i he saw its capacity for such use, when it was a desolate eye-sore, and he set in motion the in-fluences which, after much conflict, secured the success of his project. Now that he is gone, Hartford could not better honor him and itself than by attaching his name to the park, and erecting his statue in front of the new State-House which is going up on its crowning emi

Mr. and Mrs. Delano were lately registered the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

Mr. Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journa has been seriously ill, but is now improving. Tom Scott, King of the Lobby, holds daily levees in the rooms of the Democratic Speaker in the Capitol building.

The Boston Post thinks the courts are rather ard on composers nowadays. First Wagne was hanged and now Rubenstein is sentenced t the gallows.

Landis, the murderer of Carruth, having beer acquitted on the ground of insanity, and re-leased from custody when his sanity was proven, is now roaming the streets of Vineland seeking

whom he may devour. Edmond About is shortly to visit friends in New Orleans. He is to be the guest of H. C. Toledano, and arrangements have already been made for his reception.

Judic the favorite opera-bouffe singer Paris, has entered into an engagement to sing twenty-five times in Russia for \$10,000, and is to have a benefit, the value of which is estimated at \$5,000.

Senator Sharon is now en route from San Senator Sharon is now on rouse from osci-Francisco to Washington "in a car elaborately prepared for the occasion." That means, no doubt, an increased supply of gold-mounted spittoons and the other luxuries of life. The Senator intends being absent from San Francisco but four weeks.

In one of the reports of a reception given to the Prince of Wales in India, meution is made of "Gen. Litchfield, the American Consul, whose yellow plume danced on his dark helmet. What right had Gen. Litchfield to appear in any such ridiculous guise, as that? The severities of the climate could not have been mitigated either by yellow plume or dark helmet.

The managers of Wade's Cpera-House in San \$20,000 gold for twenty performances, the money to be paid into bank before Mr. Booth should be required to leave the East. The offer was declined. Mr. Booth already has an engagement to appear at the California Theatre under the agement of Mr. John Mccullough.

The Hon. E. S. Leland, Judge of the Circuit Court in LaSalle County, Ill., was taken sudden ly very ill Thursday evening, and was unable to open court yesterday morning. Charles Blanch-ard, Esq., opened court at Ottawa, and, in the Judge's behalf, dismissed the jury until Monday morning next. Judge Leland's physicians are of opinion that his case is very serious.

Mile. Titiens, it is said, has a marvelous men ory. She is a wender on that account to Sir Michael Costa, who cannot understand how she can retain the music of sixty-eight operasher repertoire is so extensive-in her mind. It is long since she sang "Norma," but the other day she went to rehearsal and rendered it with ont glancing at the score. And what is more she not alone knows her own role, but that of everybody else.

Orleans Princes are still freely circulated in France. It is said that the Duc d'Aumale sends the game killed in his hunting parties to be sold in the markets of Paris, whereas the Emperor Napoleon III. used to give it to the poor. The Duke also asked and obtained compensation for damages done his chateau during the war, though no damages were visible. He has been further detected in making change out of a col-

ection-plate passed around in church. Mr. James Parton's bride is the "Nelly" of Fanny Fern's novel, "Ruth Hall," the greatest literary bombsheil that ever exploded in Boston. The book was published in 1856, just before its author's marriage to Mr. Parton; and, as it contained caricatures of nearly all editors of the weekly papers in the city, a painfully unflatter-ing portrait of Nathaniel P. Willis, Lady Blessington's "Yankee Poodle," and such a likeness of her father-in-law and his wife as a spirited woman would be likely to paint, the outcry gainst it was loud.

Lamartine was possessed with the idea that he was born a great architect. "One day," said a lecturer recently, "at Saint-Point, La-martine showed, with much pride, to a gentlemarkine showed, with much price, to a gentle-man who was visiting at his place, a little por-tice, frightful, lit up with a vulgar color, and formed of two columns belonging to every con-ceivable order of architecture. 'My dear felow,' said Lamartine, 'fifty years hence people will come here on pilgrimages; my verses will be forgotten, but every one will say, We must admit, after all, that the scamp understood

admit, after all, that the scamp understood architecture!"

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—F. Hambleton, Philadelphia; Mr. Cockburn, Liverpool, Eng.; J. Crampton, Hamilton; N. A. Fletcher, Grand Rapids; W. R. De Waters, New York; A. W. Evana, U. S. A.; G. I. Ries, Newcastle, Pa.; D. W. McClain, Philadelphia; R. M. Steele, Geneva, N. Y.; W. B. Hibbard, Milwaukres; H. W. Sargent, Piketon, O.; Dr. W. A. Piper, Philadelphia; W. B. Trull, Terre Haute... Grand Pacific—F. Burcham, Clevoland; J. O. Powles, New York; J. H. Duncan, wife and daughter, New York; R. W. Biske, Boston; G. B. Raum, Golconda, Illa.; A. C. Mathews, Springfield; Roswell Hark, Rochester; H. H. Leavitt, Osakee, Japan; Miss Rokie Magata, Tokio, Japan; C. Reed, H. L. Pikington, and Henry Nickols, St. Paul; F. W. Asano, Tokio, Japan; A. M. Gardner, New York.... Tremont House—The Hon, M. F. Dicklinson, Boston; C. B. Deane, Dubuque; Edward Boysten and bride, Chichnat; the Hon O. C. Ransom, Grand Rapids; George H. Higby, Burlington; H. E. Moring, Miwaukee; G. H. Honse, Lansing; M. M. Talmadgs, Toledo; W. H., May, New York; F. B. Coolidge, Glens Falls; C. D. Spalding, C. & M. L. S. R. R... Sherman House—C. H. Water, Massachusetts; the Hon. S. C. McMaster, Pittsburg; M. M. Mathews, Philadelphia; D. McCutcheon, Pittsburg; A. J. Cooper, Milwaukee; Col. J. G. Gould, Philadelphia; O. F. Burns, St. Paul; Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, St. Charles; J. G. Lynds, La Crosse; J. E. Hicks, New York; Col. Theodore Packard, Albany... Gardner House—J. W. Ridgeway, Baltimore; William King, Marvin Ingraham and Frank Russell, New York; G. H. Theodore Packard, Albany... Gardner House—J. W. Ridgeway, Baltimore; William King, Marvin Ingraham and Frank Russell, New York; G. H. Hompson, South Bend; E. G. Hayes, Laurensburgh, Ind.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The reason why the Indiana inflationists recommended Newton Booth for the Presidency was that he was guilty of some 3.65 foolishness ast summer. Booth afterwards wrote out and published a recentation, but the Indiana lunation robably never heard of that.

Daniel Morey, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, said in Congress in 1864: "The wicked, disloyal Abolition party who sustain the President [Lincoln] in his in-fractions on the Constitution are joint heirs with him in the inheritance of eternal infamy." Senator Thurman is laboring as hard as anybody to perfect a finance bill in the Der

caucus, but last year his chief objection to the Republican bill was that it was a cauc ure. The Senator would doubtless say, if inter-rogated on this point, that it makes all the difference in the world which caucus is upper-The Kentucky Grangers have a large numer ical force in the Legislature, yet lack the experi-ness to carry through the measures which they most earnestly desire. The Courier-Journal says the Granger in politics will soon be a prob-

lem entirely withdrawn from the field of spe lation, "if we may judge from the results of their legislative experiment."

Two bills lately signed by the Governor of Montana authorize the people of that Territory to vote, April 3, on propositions to give the Northern Pacific Railroad a subsudy of \$3,000,- are liberal gifts from a Territory which, according to the census of 1870, had a population of 20,595, exclusive of tribal Indians, and in which the total value of real and personal property was given at \$15,184,522."

N. Hill Fowler's declaration that in 1863 he paid Mr. Fernando Wood \$15,000 for an appointment to be Corporation Attorney is not exactly understood in New York. Mr. Wood has not the reputation of being the purest-minded man in the world, but it was not supposed that he would be guilty of a flagrant act of corruption— when the danger of discovery was so great as in

The Savannah (Ga.) News is not dazzled b the glittering plans of Col. Tom Scott. It re fers to the Texas Pacific scheme as "a monster job," and says: "The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives have a grave re-sponsibility before them in the disposition of this monstrous subsidy scheme—a responsibility involving the fate of the party in the coming

At the annual dinner of the Associate Chamber of Commerce in London, Minister Schencl said, with reference to the Protectionist tariff 'He would not make any remark on the restrictive tariff further than that they in Amera knew what was good for their own interest and it was generally understood that the people of England were alive to their own." The Amer ican people are just beginning to show that for the last dozen years many of them have been gnorant of their interest in this respect.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser holds that Mr. Blaine's speech on the finances has not been surpassed by any effort in clearness, directness, or force. "But it was not specific enough. What the country wants now is specific enactments, not abstract discuss At the same time it may be said that, if Mr. Blaine made any speech at all, he could not have poken otherwise than he did. It was not for him, in such a place and at such a time, to pro pose a bill for the resumption of specie pay-ments. He indicated the end, and virtually pledged his support to any measure that prom-ised to compass it wisely and efficiently. That

An ardent admirer of Minister Washburne, in the course of a business letter to THE TRIBUNE writes as follows:
Dixon, Ill., Feb. 15. . . . The scenes are con

Dixox, Ill., Feb. 15. . . . The scenes are constantly shifting, and no man can tell how what a day may bring forth. My ticket is Washburne and Wheeler, two of the most upright, clean-handed Republicans now in public life; and I bappen to know privately that Wheeler is for Washburne. A gentleman who has occupied a high position in the House of Representatives for the past ten years say that wheeler is the strongest man in the whole body. The popularity and personal qualifications of the Presidential candidate will figure greater in the approaching campaign than ever before. Platforms are good in times of great political revolutions, when the foundation principles are involved, but now we want a man at the helm who can save the ship, who can shake off those vampires the war breeded. Who can do this better than E. B.? He is honest, he is simple in his tastes, he is American in all his habits and instincts, he is receivite, and his whole life, political and personal, eminently fits him for these periions times. Of irreproachable character, the whole religious world would indorse him; strictly temperate, the temperance voters could not reasonably oppose him; and being no bigot or fanatic, the Germants could unite on him. The polititions and ringmasters will oppose him, and here is where the danger lies. But once get him fairly before the people, and I will risk the result.

n and most decided stride towards the open arms of their shipplaster brethren of the West. The Union, of New Haven, a soft-money organ, claims the delegation from that city to the State Convention, and it is said that half the Hartford delegation is of the same stripe. The following ion passed in the New Haven Convention is a rather unusual utterance to come from a repre-sentative body of Eastern Democrats :

Mesorced, That this Convention heartly indorses the sction of Congressman Phelips in voting for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and we hereby instruct the delegates elected to represent the New Haven Democracy in the State Convention to insist upon having a plank in the State platform demanding the repeal of that act, and calling upon Congress to make the greenbacks a full legal-tender, thus appreciating them to a par with gold. Mr. George William Curtis has an editorial in

the current number of Harper's Weekly highly commendatory of Gen. Sherman's letter declaring that he is not, has never been, and never will be, a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Curtis remarks: "It is that decisive use of the future ense which distinguishes the General's letter from the letters of other gentlemen who have burne, for instance, has written to say that it is But he does not provide for the possible error of his judgment." Gen. Sherman's letter is not so plain as it appears to be. The General, no doubt, is perfectly frank in declaring that he will be many joined their movement. never be a candidate for the Presidency, but his ing may be simply that he never inte solicit the nomination from any political convention. If he should be nominated in 1876 as Gen. Grant was in 1888, he would scarcely refuse the honor thus thrust upon him. He is not a candidate for the office in the same sense that

A Minnesota county paper, called the Lanesboro Journal, whose sympathies are evidently with the whisky thieves, thus refers to Bristow Secretary Bristow is making himself unn sagreeable in his official life at Washington Secretary instead in his official life at Washington. He is overestimating himself, if reports be true, and is all ing to tear any character down in order to build him saif up. But he is pursuing an unfortunate path, and one that will lead his friends to drop him with cohempt. Bristow wants to be President, and would rother be killed deader than Julius Casar than not be

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press replies as follows The St. Paul Pioneer-Press replies as follows:
Secretary Bristow is unquestionably making himself very disagreeable to the thieves who have been plundering the Treasury with impunity for years, and if he is building himself up by tearing down men who have engaged in this systematic robbery, we don't think he could build himself upon a stronger foundation. Joyce and McDonald will sgree with the Journal in thinking he is "pursuing an unfortunate path," and they have already "dropped him with contempt." Mr. Bristow, it is apparent, is not at present a popular candidate for Fressdent, mainly, however, because the high position he has recently acquired in public estimation lacks the guarantee of a long previous public career; but to make him popular nothing more is needed than such strockously unjust sttacks upon him as that we have quoted from the Journal.

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press says its firs choice for President is Bristow, but that it great ly prefers Blaine to either Conkling or Morton.

ly prefers Blaine to either Conkling or Morton. It adds the opinion:

At present it is evident that Blaine is by far the most popular of all the candidates who have been named, not only in this State, but throughout the entire West and the Middle States. Whether he will be able to retain this popularity in the difficult place he occupies, when every word he utters and everything he does is exposed to the severest and most malicious scrutiny, remains to be seen. The Republicans have scot to select not only a worthy candidate, but a candidate who can be elected, and possibly the popular enthusiasm for Blaine may be corrected by the second sober thought of the country. A hundred things may bappen between now and June 14. If Grant, for instance, should take it into his head to kick Bristow out of his Cabinet, nothing could prevent the nomination and election of Bristow to the Presidency. Blaine may get elated with his popularity and do some foolish thing which will knock his fine prospects into a cocked hat.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Feb. 19—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Lake region, falling barometer, southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy, and possibly rain or snow on the lakes, followed by

lder, northerly winds in the western portions of these districts.

For the Middle States, warmer, northwesterly or southwest winds, and occasional calms, eta-tionary or falling barometer, and increasing

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain We'ther 6:53 a. m. 30.18 30 67 S. W., fresh. Fine.
11:18 a. m., 30.15 41 33 S. W., fresh. Fine.
2:00 p. m., 30.04 47 41 S., fresh. Hasy.
9:00 p. m., 29.47 46 58 S., fresh. Clear.
10:18 p. m. 129.44 40 56 S., fresh. Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 48, Minimum, 26, OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Feb. 18.—Steamships Holland and Montana, from New York, have arrived out. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Arrived, steamship State

of Indiana, from Glasgow.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The steamships of the Gen-

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee Will Investigate the Charges Against Spencer.

Siftings Resulting From the Navy Department Investigation.

Some of Which Are of a Very Unwholesome Nature.

Advantages to Be Gained under the Pending Hawaiian Treaty.

Gen. Schenck's Resignation Said to Be En Route to Washington.

Assistant Secretary Cowen Will Retire at an Early Day. Conkling's Friends Will Monopolize

Cincinnati Hotel Accommodations.

SPENCER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Elections to-day decided to hear arguments in the case of the State of Alabam against Senator Spencer, under the charge of the specifications below mentioned. The charge that he holds his seat unlawfully will not be considered, as it is regarded as settled in the Sykes case. The following is the charge: That there was used, or caused to be used, corrupt

there was used or caused to be used, corrupt means and corrupt practices to secure the election of the Hon. George E. Spencer to the seat he now holds in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from Alabama. Of the voluminous specifications under this charge, those are chiefly considered which relate to the alleged bribery of members of the Legislature by money and by Federal appointments. Among the more sensational of THE MANIFOLD CHARGES is that George E. Spencer caused William B. Stribbing, a member of the House of Representatives from the County of Washington, to be drugged with some narcotic drug until he was deprived of reason and the power of locomotion and speech for several days, and his life was nearly destroyed; that in 1872, Spencer and Hinds, acting in conspiracy together, obtained from Francis Widmer, then a Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Alabama, large sums of money, amounting to about \$3,400, knowing mer, then a Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Alabama, large sums of money, amounting to about \$3,400, knowing that it was money belonging to the Treasury of the United States, which money was so procured to be used in the political schemes of said George E. Spencer in connection with his relection to the Senste of the United States, and was never repaid to eaid Widmer, but was wholly lost to the Treasury. Those who are opposing Spencer have notified the Committee that they will have the evidence here to sustain all these charges next week.

THE ANTI-SPENCER REPUBLICAN DELECATION from Alabama, which has been in Washington during the past week, has returned to that State. Its members report the reform movement in Alabama as having met with very gratifying success, and they go home much encouraged by their interviews with the President, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, and Postmaster General. An erroneous report has been circulated that the object of these gentlemen in vieiting Washington, was to secure the removal of certain Federal officials in Alabama

tlemen in visiting Washington, was to secure the removal of certain Federal officials in Alathe removal of certain Federal officials in Alabams who were acting in the interest of Spencer, and using the power given them by their official positions against Republican reform. The truth is the officials referred to are in full sympathy with the delegation, and the latter only ask of the heads of the Executive Departments here in Washington that they be not removed on account of their opposition to Spencer rule. While it is not understood that any positive promises were made, the Committee have returned with the feeling that they have the sympathy and may expect the legitimate support of at least two of the Cabinet, if not of the President. They ask for no offices themselves nor for their friends, but simply that they be left alone, and that no Federal official be marked for removal because he has joined their movement.

COMMITTEE-WORK.

CORRUPTION IN THE NAVI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The House Naval Committee has examined Varuey, a Naval Constructor, now stationed at New London, who has served in the yards at Boston, Mare Island and Pensacola. His evidence possesses a curious interest. He testified to a great num irregularities in nearly all the yards. The fol-lowing is a brief analysis of his testimony: When he was assigned to Mare Island he found when he was assigned to mare issued he found there, as Navai Constructor, one Hartt, who is now at Philadelphia on Centennial duty. Hartt was specially intimate with all the con-structors and local politicians, and especially with an iron firm which furnished most of the supplies. Great favoritism had been shown by the reception of material bad in quality and short in quantity. Varney superseded Hartt, and removed most of his subor-dinates. Political influence, Varney says, secured the restoration of Hartt and the renewal of many of his peculiar contracts. At this sam yard there was a relative of the Chief the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department, whom Varney removed, and who boasted that he would yet make his pile out of that yard. Varney said that, at the Boston yard, the Governs under the advice of the Naval Constru under the advice of the Naval Constructor, Hanscourt, a brother of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, had purchased some timber-bending machinery for \$2100,000, which was worth nothing except for old iron, as any expert should have known. Varney suggested that the purchase must have been a corrupt one. At the Pensacola yard, large quantities of rejected timber had been accepted. Youchers for fraudulent claims which Varney had rejected at that yard were subsequently paid. The Government timber reservations, located mostly in Floxida, have been misused by the Government officers. Hanscourt, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, was also examined. He testified that the navy has been entirely remodeled within a few years. The Trenton is superior to any vessel of her class in the world. Fourteen of the monitors built during the War have been raised 5 inches, and have capacity for carrying five days' more coal. He admitted that what were practically new vessels had been constructed under appropriations He admitted that what were practically new vessels had been constructed under appropriations for repairs, and acknowledged that this was not lawful. The vessels that had been so built were almost entirely new, except that the model was old and that a very little of the material had been used before. The amount of old material used could be seen by the cost. They actually cost \$890,000. If they had been entirely new, their cost would have been \$410,000. Hanscourt stated that the Navy Yards were some-times used for political purposes.

umes used for political purposes.

RAVAL VOTES.

He also acknowledged that he wrote the fol-

[Private.]
BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1874.—MY DEAR COM.: I wish you Bosros, Oct. 22, 187a.—Mr DEAR COM.: I wish you would approve the requisitions for men to be employed as they may be made until Nov. 15. Some fifty additional men are allowed from the Chelses District, and I suppose some more will be required from Goodies District, The Administration desire the success of Good and Frost. Yours.

COM. E. J. NICHOLS, U. S. N.

Hanscourt testified that he wrote this merely as a private note, and that it was not an official letter. This note is to play an important part in the contested election case from the Boston District of Abbott vs. Frost.

in the contested election cas District of Abbott vs. Frost.

District of Abbott vs. Frost.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING
has devoted several of its late meetings to an
investigation of the cost of the public printing
at the Government Printing Office. It appears
that the prices paid in the Government Printing
Office are as follows: For composition, 60 cents
per thousand ems, and 50 cents per token. The
printers working by the day receive \$4. These
prices the Committee will no doubt decide to be
extravagant, since much of the work done is
what is technically snown in printing-offices as
"fall master." Mr. Clapp would no doubt have

undertaken to reduce the prices named above, had be not feared the infinence of the Printers' Union, which is very strong in Washington, and he has intimated to the Committee that if Congress intimated to the Committee that if Congress should pass a resolution directing him to do so, he would willingly undertake to reduce wages in the office. He has heakated to take the responsibility of this himself. He feared that a strike among the printers might pervent him from performing the work ordered by Congress promptly. The Committee's examination of Capp's books discloses no irregularities. The Committee will probably ask the House for authority to employ an expert to examine and report on the entire subject of Government printing.

probably ask the House for authority to employ an excert to examine and report on the entire subject of Government printing.

ENSIONS.

The House Committee on Pensions has devoted much time recently to the investigation of the Pension Bureau. The most interesting discovery made is the fact already widely known of the custom of detailing a considerable number of clerks from the Pension Office to assist the Republican Campaign Committee during Presidential and other political canvasses, and of keeping the names of several persons thus employed upon the Pension Office rolls all the time. The Committee have also considered with much favor a bill to transfer the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. This transfer, it is hold, will secure a more honest and economical disbursement of pensions. One strong argument in its favor is the fact that much evidence upon which the Government relies in adjudicating pension cases is in the possession of the Surgeon General of the army.

[To the Asspicated Press.]

RAILBOAD REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report the bill making more specific and general reports of railroad companies, as required by the act of 1868. The land-grant railroads are to state the number of acres of land unsold, and their estimated value; the number of miles run by passenger-trains; number of tons of through and local freight; monthly earnings from the same, and also from telegraph lines; gross earnings and total expenditures for the year; the tariff of freights and special rates; what freight and transportation companies are given any preference in speed or order of transportation. Forty-six different specified accounts are to be stated and filed by the companies, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company is also required to report the amount received during the year for the transportation or passengers and freight across the Missouri River between Council Biuffs and Omaha, with a schedule of rates charged for the

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTE :.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Committee on Ways and Means has not finally voted upon the report of the Sub-Committee upon the Hawaiian Treaty. This report, in substance, says that the Secretary of the Treasury does not attach great importance to any loss of revenue that

that the Secretary of the Treasury does not a training the Secretary of the Treasury does not a training to the secretary of the treaty. The committee says:

When we take into consideration not only the present of the secretary of the treaty of the treaty of the secretary of the party to the treaty. The committee says:

When we take into consideration not only the present of the secretary of the party to the treaty. The secretary of the party to the treaty. The treaty authorizes the exchange of the products of the sell, such as sugar, rice, and semi-tropical fruits, or the sell, such as sugar, rice, and semi-tropical fruits, or the sell, such as sugar in the receive from the Pacific States are to receive from the Pacific States in such any of the treaty of the treaty of the sugar what they do not produce.

As sugar is the principle article released from durt, the Committee consider it very important not to lose sight of a probable diversion of the trade of the Hawaian Islands in another direction should this bill fail to be passed, and shows that already a very large proportion of it has been attracted to the British colonies in the Pacific. The English Government and people, large is a security of the sugar than can now be obtained possessions of incalculable value requiring a larger supply of sugar than can now be obtained possessions of incalculable value requiring a larger supply of sugar than can now be obtained possessions of incalculable value requiring a larger supply of sugar than can now be obtained proportion of the business of the Islands, and that the United States will secure their trade, if we only take the proper means to encourage it. The Committee thinks that, aside from the advantages of trade with the Hawaian Islands, their relation to our Pacific cosat, their history, area, and expanditue of the occan that surrounds them, the problems at to their future points, together with the cartinity that they can't maintain an autonomy or hold their place as a separate nation without becoming absorbed

their relation to our Pacific coast, their history, area, and capabilities of production, the character of their historys and their commerce, and the present and future commerce and that of the occan that surrounds them, the problem as to their future political status, together with the certainty that they can't maintain an autonomy or hold their place as a separate nation without becoming absorbed by some other power, are to be considered in determining the question as to the policy of making this treaty.

policy of making this treaty.

The Committee calls attention to the fact that
the importance of these islands has long been
saknowledged by the Government of the United
States, and cites several state papers in proof of

THE CURRENCY. WESTERN SENTIMENTS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 .- While the Reinblican members of the House of Representa ves are more united than in the last House in favor of an honest currency and for effective payments, the news received from home, especially by many of the Western members, is far from encouraging. Numerous petitions have recently been circulated in Ohio and other Western States calling for the immediate repeal of that section of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, fixing New-Year's Day, 1879, for the resumption of specie-payments. These petitions have siready received the signatures of a great number of persons who in the election in Ohio last fall voted for Gov. Haves. A petition of this kind has been circulated in Gen. Garfield's district, and seems to have met with unexpected favor by the voters there. Senator Morton, it will be remembered, has repeatedly announced his determination to stand by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, as the only possible compromise which could be made between those representing opposite opinions on the currency question in the Republican party, but a strong movement is on foot in Indiana to make it one of the conditions on which Mr. Morton shall receive the vote of that State in the Cincinnati Convention that he shall take immediate steps to secure the repeal of this provision. payments, the news received from home, es-

NOTES AND NEWS. DISTRICT MISGOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 .- More than week ago the House Committee on District of Columbia called upon the Board of Audit of the District for certain important information in regard to the manner in which it had performe its duties. The two or three days devoted the Committee to taking testimony of witness since that time by the same Committee has made it more than ever desirable to have this information at once. It is learned, however, that no steps have as yet been taken by the clefts of the Board of Audit to furnish it, and the opinion has been expressed by some of the officials connected with that office that the answers to the questions of the Committee may be not ready for two months or longer.

not ready for two months or longer.

LeMoyne has received notice to appear before the Elections Committee on Monday, but it is scarcely expected that the case of LeMoyne was carely expected that the case of LeMoyne will argue his own case, and says that he will not raise any law points. He claims that the only issue is one of fact, and not of law. Farwell leaves to-night for Chicago to attend the State Central Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCE CAUCUS COMMITTEE met to-day for organization. They hold their first regular meeting to-morrow to consider a finance policy.

BILLS.

Emms Mine transactions, or until some desirable porson to whom it will be offered shall accept the appointment. The State Department is now making copies of papers in the Emms Mine case, and the Committee expect to receive them by next Thursday, their regular meeting day.

The resignation of Gen. Schenck has not yet been received at the State Department. It is probably on the way by mail. It is certain that it is expected very soon. No intimations are officially made as to who will succeed Gen. Schenck.

Schenck.

COWEN.

It is now certain that Geo. Cowen will retire from the office of Assistant Sedretary of the Interior. The reasons for his withdrawal from the public service are that his private interests require his undivided attention. There are no intimations as to who will succeed Gen. Cowen.

THE RECORD.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Mr. Blackburn offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether any Executive offices, acts, or duties have been performed since the 1st of March 1969, at a distance from the seat of Government, and for how long a perioe at any one time, and in what part of the United States; also whether any ruphic precessity existed therafor.

eriment, and for how long a perioe at any one time, and in what part of the United States; also whether any public necessity existed therefor. Objection being made to its present consideration, the resolution was laid over for one day.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

The House then, as a special order, took up the consideration of the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States.

Mr. Garfieldsmade an argument in support of the amendment to the bill, which proposes, instead of having a Court of Appeals at Louisville, to have its sitting successively at Louisville, Cincinnati, and Gisveland.

Mr. Knott, Chauman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the discussion in favor of the bill. He appealed to members not to endanger the passage of the bill by rivairies of localities, Personally be had nothing to do with the firing of the places where the courts were to be beld. That question had been determined with almost entire unanimity by the Committee, and the decision had met the approval of the Judges of the Supreme Court. As to the question between Cincinnati and Louisville, he suggested that the difference in distance was of little importance under the present system of travel; that there was but four hours difference in time between these two cities, and that the accommodations for court and counsel were equal in Louisville to those of any other city of the Continent. He though the active of the bill required the voting down of all proposed amendments, except that proposed by the Committee itself, substituting New York for Albany. The latter amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lavence submitted the following points of the bill:

First—The bill will relieve the Supreme Court so that it can specific years the supreme court so that it can specific years of the cases invertigates.

that it can specifly decide all cases which may come to it.

Second—A new Court of Appeals is provided for each Circuit, to finally dispose of the cases involving less than \$10,000. "The Court will be more convenient to Bar and suitors than the Supreme Court.

Third—The Court of Appeals will have jurisdiction to reverse judgments in criminal cases. There is now no provision for review of the court to be held at every place where a District Court to be held at every place where a District Court is held. This will add to the convenience of the Bar and suitors.

suitors.

Fifth—The expenses are reduced by giving the same jury to Circuit and District Courts, unless when business requires two.

Firth—The expenses will be reduced by reducing the number of jurors, the distance of travel for jurors and witnesses. witnesses.

Setevit—The bill provides for making new parties to
writs of error in the Supreme Court without requiring
a revivor in the Court below.

These are all improvements and advantages on the
receast law.

writs of error in the Supreme Court without requiring a revivor in the Court below.

These are all improvements and advantages on the present law.

Mr. Culberson, of Terss, made an argument against the whole tell. On motion of Mr. Knott the 10th section was amended by inserting the words "except in capital cases," so as to provide that writs of error shain of operate in criminal cases as a stay of proceedings accept in capital cases.

The next amendment voted on was that of Mr. Payne, to strike out the word "Louisville, and insert the words "Louisville, Cincinnati, and Cleveland," successively. Negatived.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bradford to substitute Motible for New Orleans was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Reagan to reduce the lumit within which appeals are to be allowed from \$1,000 to \$1,000 was rejected.

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The amendment offered by Mr. Reagan to reduce the lumit within which appeals are to be allowed from \$1,000 to \$1,000 was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Beagan to reduce the lumit within which appeals are to be allowed from \$1,000 to \$1,000 was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Beagan to reduce the lumit within which appeals are to be allowed from \$1,000 to \$1,000 was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Tucker, allowing appeals in all criminal cases, was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Tucker, allowing appeals in all criminal case, was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. New to substitute Indianapolis for Louisville was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Substitute Indianapolis of Louisville was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. Conger, that appeals from the Eastern and Western Districts of Michigan shall be taken to the court at Chicago, was agreed to.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine is an invaluable remedy for

DANDRUFF.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—I have used less than a bottle
The dandruff, and the irritation which caused it, have
entirely disappeared, and my hair was never before is
so good condition.

so good condition.

BALDNESS.

BOSTON, NOV. 24.—I have used the contents of on bottle, and my baid pate is covered all over with youn hair, about three-eighths of an inch long, which appears strong and healthy, and determined to grow.

D. T. Mawary. CHICAGO, May 12, 1871.—Since the recent use of you "Coccaine," my previously baid bead has been on ered by a inturnant growth of hair. I had alway esteemed your preparation as a dressing, knowin many persons who regarded it very highly as such, bu never before knew how valuable it was as a restorative

Marvelous Result!—Joseph Colling, Waterford, N. T., had Catarrh and Lung Disease twenty years! Doctors left him to die! He says "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial saved his Life!" Also says "many others have been cured by its Biood-Purifying properties." Infallible remedy for Congha, Colda, and Consumption!

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchis Troches," if neglected, often works upon the Lungs.

Albert W. Aiken's Great Story.

THE MOLLY MAGUIESS,
will begin in No. 436 of the Pireside Companion, oui
Monday, Feb. 21.
GEORGE MUNIO, Publisher,
84 Beckman street, New York.

\$10.00 Chicago to Cincinnati and Return. \$12.00,

GENERAL NOTICE:

TO ATTEND Mardi Gras Festival To be Held in Both Cities on Feb. 29.

Chicago to Louisville and Return.

Tickets will be good going on Feb. 28 only, and good to return to and including March 2; and will be on sale atomics, 121 Randolphst, and depote of GINCINNATI & LOU-ISVILLE Air Line, and KANKAKEE Line, on morning of February 28.

E. GALLUP,
Gen. Western Pass. Agt.

To Manufacturers and Capitalists. To Manufacturers and Capitalists,
The statement of manufacturers and capitalists is called
to an extraordinary improvement in Wood Screws, second
only to the calebrated gainet point. It is thoroughly ascursed by letters patent, Also to valuable automatic machinery for their manufacture. I would like to establish
a factory in the West, believing that in the place to bring
it out. Samples of the acress seat, on application, to
partise meaning business. Correspondence solicited.
P. O. Box 708.

STERLING ELLIOUT,
New Haven, Conn.

DYEING AND CLEANING. LADIES' SUITS. In Mik, Woolen, and Mixed Goods, cleaned by the DRY CLEANING PROCESS.

CLEARING SALE Golden Opportunity CARSON,

PIRIE & CO.'S

GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Note the following in addition to other bargains heretofore adver-

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Having effected the purchase of the importation of a large New York House at a portation of a large New York House at a fearful sacrifice on the original cost, they are offered in this sale at almost half their

value.

15,000 yds Embroideries at 5, 6, and 8 ob yd; good patterns.

12,000 yds Embroideries at 10, 12 1-2, and 15 ots; neat siyles.

10,000 yds Embroideries at 18, 20, and 21 ots; choice new styles.

Finer qualities, in rich new designs, equally phase.

5,000 Lace Tidies at 10 and 15 ots each

UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS UNDERGLUTHING AND CURSETS.

250 Ladies' Chemises, plann band, lace trimm'd, 45 ets; worth 75.

300 Ladies' Chemises, corest cover, puffed and lace trimm'd, 50 ets; worth 31.

Large lot Ladies' Chemises at 75, 85 ets, and \$1; less than cost of materials.

Ladies' Drawers, corded and ruffled, 25 ets pair; worth 60 ets.

Ladies' Drawers, cluster tucked, 40 and 50 ets; regular price 75 ets.

Ladies' Drawers, tucked and emb'd, 60, 75 ets, and \$1; great bargains.

Dressing Sacques, 75 ets and \$1; half price.

Ladies' Nightgowns, 75 ets, \$1, and \$1.25, ruffled and tubied, lined yokes; worth \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75.

Ladies' Nightgowns, \$1.50, emb'd and ruffled; worth \$2.25.

Ladies' Skirts, 65, 75 ets, and \$1; very cheap goods. Ladies' Skirts, 65, 75 cts, and \$1; very cheap goods.

500 Ladies' French Linen Yokes, hand emb'd, \$1; worth \$3 each.
Ladies' fine French emb'd Underwear, hand made, new designs; very cheap.
A large lot of fine French hand made Corsets, slightly damaged by salt water on voyage of importation, at one-third regular prices. Great bargains in French Corsets; a good Corset for 50 and 75 cts.

100 Bone Corsets, \$1; former price, \$1.50.
A very large line of ex quality French Wove Corsets at \$2 and \$2.25; never before sold less than \$3.55 and \$4.

Madame Foy's skirt-supporting Corsets at \$0 cts.
Bargains in Bustles.

Leiter and Co.

We are now receiving NOVEL-TIES for SPRING TRADE in all

qualities of CARPETS. We have given SPECIAL AT-TENTION to DESIGNS in HIGH ART, by OWEN JONES, DR. DRESSER, and other DECORA-TIVE ARTISTS. These we have introduced in INGRAIN as well as BRUSSELS, MILTON, and AXMINSTER qualities.
We also have in stock and can

make to order any size of AU-BUSSON, AXMINSTER, TUR-KEY, SAXONY, and BERLIN SEAMLESS CARPETS. Those who intend purchasing Carpets can make selections now

and have them reserved till wanted FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State & Washington-sts.

SHIRTS.

TAXES It's an old shape that "Nothing's SURE but LEATE and TAXES," but those who buy their SHIETS of HARRIS 2005B will be sure of THREE THINGS—a stylish Shirt, a perfect fit, and the best material. 17) South Clarket.

GREEN O. G. JAVA COFFER 27c per pound, at HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

SPECTACLES. SIGHT BY RICEIST BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Opti cian, 88 Madison-et. (Tribune Building).

TOMATOES. TOMATOES.

3-pound Cans \$1.75 per dozen, at HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

LEGAL TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURY DIFFARMANCE, OF THE CURRESOT, VASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876.
All persons having claims against the Fourit National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the ame, and to make legal proof thereof british three months, to Charles D. Sinerman, Societyer, at the office of the City of Chicago, Ill.

ZOMPHOLIE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE

CORN. CORN \$1.75 per dosen. HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

Review of the British Money and Breadstuffs Markets.

The London "Times" Has a Caustle teriew of Spain's Reply to the Fish Note.

Gambetta's Ambition as a Political Orator Again Disappointed.

The Turkish Insurgents Will Accept

No Compromise. &

LONDON TIMES ON SPANISH MISRULE.

DON, Feb. 18.—The Times devotes a leadcongratulate the Spanish Ministry on the force of their long and elaborate answer to the complaints of the United States. If their reply proves anything, it proves too much. The insurgents are made out so insignificant that it is difficult to understand why they were not crushed years ago. The damage done by the struggle is assumed to be so small that the complaints of rica appear not only unjust but incompre erica appear not only unjust but incompressible. Spain spoke as if she had not merely an guiltless of oppression, but had treated island with generosity, and altogethwe are led to infer that the ople which has fought against so people which has fought against so good a protector for more than seven years with indescribable bitterness must be an unparallised compound of stupidity and workedness. Such a line of argument lacks, first, the element of good advocacy, for it is not even plausible. A very slight knowledge of human nature, or Spanish history, and of colonial life, would suffice to show that it must be fatally incomplete when we test it by the real facts of the ease. It is found to omit the circumstances which make the origin and continuance of the contest intelligible.

The article concludes as follows: "No country seeks to interfere by force with Spain's possession of Cuba, but if she cannot govern it she would do well to consider how she could best prepare it for the tracdom which always follows colonial misrule."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

prepare it for the freedom which always follows colonial misrule."

LONDON MONEY MARKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Money easy on close settlement. The discount market is steady, with much of the business going to the Bank of England. The prospect of heavy receipts of gold from America and Australia has weakened the rate somewhat. The Stock Exchange has been without special feature. Consols for money swung monotonously between 94 1-16 and 94 3-16, closing at the inside rate, while American Governments generally show a fractional decline. Railways, after some fluctuations, closeling. The Grant Trade has received a check in the upward movement. The demand has been clack, and last week's prices maintained with difficulty. At Birmingham, Bristol, and Bianchester, yesterday, wheat, barley, and oats were slow, but steady. Beans and peas lower and neglected. Maize declined 6d. The quality of wheat coming to Great Britain is slowly diminishing, but the number of cargoes on sale off the coast is again large.

The pork market on Wednęsday was very quiet. The prices of wheat, flour and rice was maintained only in the absence of the pressure of sales. Last week's wheat and flour imports into Great Britain foot up 250,000 quarters. There were fair deliveries of English grain, and fair average prices obtained, English wheat being now quoted at 48a, barley at 38a 7d, and oats at 24a 4d. The quotations in the Mark Lans Express this morning are unchanged from those of last Monday, but the demand is reduced. Sellers are adxious to receive offers even at some decline for wheat, maize, and oats.

of last Monday, but the demand is reduced. Sallars are anxious to receive offers even at some decline for wheat, maize, and oats.

Liverpool, Weekly Markets.

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Liverpool Weekly Markets.

Association circular, dated Feb. 17, says cotton has been dull throughout the week, and closed with a depressed feeling. Quotations of most descriptions are again reduced. American is still much pressed for sale, and prices have further declined %d for all grades, except lower fair qualities and good middling Orieans and Texas, which are unchanged. The demand for Sea Island continues limited. Prices of better grades are steady. Lower qualities neglected and nominal. In futures business continues limited, and prices are about %d lower.

A leading grain circular to-day says the wheat trade throughout the country has been uniformly dull. In some markets prices are slightly lower, except for choice qualities. A large ac-

lower, except for choice qualities. A large sc-cession of supply has appeared at calling ports, for which few bids have been made yet, and those at lower rates than last week, but the quantity afloat for Great Britain is much re-duced, being about 400,000 quarters less than at this time last year.

duced, being about 400,000 quarters less than at this time last year.

MAX MELLER.

LONDON, Feb. 19—6 a. m.—r. ror. Max Muller writes to the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University consenting to remain in the University in consideration of the recent decree of the Convocation relieving him from the duty of lacturing.

INDIA.

INDIA.

PUNISHED FOR TREASON.

RANGOON, Feb. 18.—Fifteen persons have seen convicted of treason on account of the recent conspiracy. The bead conspirator was sentenced to twenty-one years and the others to ten years transportation.

THE PRINCE OF WALKS.

GWALIOR, Jan. 31.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a strong British escort, arrived here this afternoon. The Maharajah Scindish met His Royal Highness several miles from the city, and accompanied him to the oid Palace, the joute to which was lined by 14,000 of Scindish's kicked troops. The Prince afterwards mounted an elephant wearing gold-embroidered velvet irappings, and, followed by a procession of elephants and Scindish's infantry, proceeded through the crowded Bazaar to the new Phooloagh Palace, which is commanded by the British fortress of Morar. Gwalior is brilliantly illuminated this evening in Thomas of the Prince's visit. The population, though not warmly demonstrative, manifested great curiosity to see the Prince on his entry. Thousands crowded the windows and homsetope and packed the beautifully-picturesque bazaars.

On his way to Gwalior, his Royal Highness

Azaars.
Azaars.
On his way to Gwallor, his Royal Highness unched with the Rajah of Dhelepore.
Monan Feb. 1.—At the review held by the Price of Wales to-day, about 8,000 men of Scindiah's forces of all arms were present. They all presented an admirable appearance. The march past was followed by an excellent sham fight, in which Scindiah directed the operations personally, his Royal Highness and the military officers of his smite acting informally as umpires. The object of the manou-

ABMY NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special from Vero states that the Alphonsists are attacking Estella to-day from Villa Tuerts and Otelra. All quiet at

Vere.

The Carlists recogny Durange.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—King Alphonse reached Vittoria yesterday. He starts to-day for Vergara to assume the chief command of the army. Gen. Quesada will be appointed Chief of Staff.

In the Cortes yesterday Senor Canovas del Castillo read a telegram which he had received from the army operating in the north to the affect that Gen. Tassara had advanced to Villa

Tuerta, and that the Royalists had captured Aran-digoyen. The following official dispatch is pub

digoyen. The following official dispatch is published:

The Carlists at Pens Plats having killed a French Captain on French territory, Gen. Pouncet, the French commander, has sent a battery in the direction of Pens Plats.

Don Carlos is said to be in the neighborhood of Valcarlos.

Shells from the rayal batteries have destroyed a church in the suburbs of Estella.

The Carlist Junta are preparing to seek refuge with the Carlist archives in the mountainous districts of La Samezowas.

PUSHING THE CARLISTS.

HENDAYS, Feb. 18.—Persons arriving here from Toloes assert that Gen. Loma has entered the town, and Don Carlos has gone to Andosin.

A telegram from St. Jean de Luz reports that Gens. Moriouse and Loma are threatening Andosin. Don Carlos and his Generals, Perula and Caserta, were on Thursday night at San Estaban to the porthward of Andosin. Heavy firing near Pens Plats has been heard.

The Alphonsists are advancing towards Echalar. Their troops at Irun are still waiting for orders to advance on Ecdarlaza. The Carlist deputations are evacuating San Marcos and Santiagomedi.

Madhid, Feb. 18.—Official information is re-

Madrid, Feb. 18.—Official information is received that Gen. Primo de Rivers has captured Arronis, and other towns, forming a complete line to south of Estella. The bombardment from Villa Tuerts continues. It is thought the Carlists will be compelled to evacuate Estella atmost immediately.

GERMANY.

YON ARMIN'S CASE.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The GericMeblatt, a legal journal, announces that the State Tribunal has decided to indict Count Von Armin for treason.

decided to indict Count Von Armin for treason.

London, Feb. 18.—A Berlin special says: "Von Luck, the prosecuting counsel, has applied for the seizure and sequestration of Count Von Arnim's estate. The announcement of the charge of treason causes a profound sensation."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Bavarian Diet will reassemble on Monday, and it is believed that the Ultramontanes will accept a compromise with the Cabinet, whose resignation the King is determined not to accept. A Berlin correspondent says it is greatly doubted if Count Von Aruim can be convicted of treason. The law requires not only proof that the publication of the documents was dangerons, but also that the secused was aware of the fact.

Financial.

the fact.

FINANCIAL

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The specie in the Imperial
Bank of Germany increased 4,982,000 marks
during the week ending yesterdad.

COUNT ARNIM.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—To-dav's Official Imperial
Gazette, referring to the English translation of
Count Arnim's pamphlet "Pro Nihilo," says:

As far as German readers are concerned it might
well be left unanswered. An equal sequalization with
German personages and events cannot, however, be
assumed to exist in England, and we set too high a
value upon public optinion in England not to give it
access to a few documents from which English readers
may perceive what view has prevailed for the last two

assumed to exist in England, and we set too high a
value upon public opinion in England not to give it
access to a few documents from which English readers
may perceive what view has prevailed for the last two
years in the highest circles in Germany with regard
ount Arntin's credibility.

The official journal proceeds to give a report
from Prince Bismarck to the Emperor, dated the
oth of December, 1872, wherein the former reminds His Majesty that the facility with which
Count Arnim' allowed his personal impressions
to sway his political judgment had caused His
Majesty to feel great misgivings with regard to
appointing him to the post of Ambasador in
Paris. Prince Bismarck, consequently, begged
the Emperor hot to attach the same weight to
Count Arnim's reports as might be claimed for
impartial and conscientious accounts of political
affairs. Then follows a letter from Prince Bismarck, dated the 14th of April, 1873, pointing
out that Count Arnim's report upon the negotiations then pending with regard to the
Convention with France was incomplete,
inasmuch as it made no reference to the
previous decisive telegrams sent by Prince Bismarck before the opening of the negotiations.
The Imperial Chancellor calls His Majesty's attention to Count Arnim's untrustworthy character, and to the conflicts which had arisen with
him as early as the previous autumn, when the
Count advocated a policy opposed to that pursuch by the Prince in regard to Thiers. Prince
Bismarck asked the Emperor to instruct Count
Arnim to send his official complaints to his sovareign respecting his superior through the hands
of the latter. Otherwise, it would be impossible for the Prince to obtain by correspondence
the official authority needed by him for the conduct of public business, considering the struggles he had simultaneously to carry on in Parilament, in the Ministry, with foreign Cabineta,
and against social influences, and the action of
the press.

the press.

The Imperial Chancellor remarks that for years past he had never concealed from His Majesty his opinion of Count Arnim. He alludes to the experience he had of him as Rome, and

THE POPE.

PIUS IX. REPROACHES THE CZAR,
Dispatch to New York Matt.

Boate, Fet., 10.—The Pope has written a letter

Boate, Feth. 10.—The Pope has written a letter to the Czar of Russia, repreaching him for the persecution of the Catholics in his dominions, and threatening the whole Imperial family with the chastisement of the Lord. He summons the Czar to the judgment of God.

THE ITAMAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CONCLAVE. District of London Times.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Undoubtedly the death of Pins IX., whose personality stands for so much in the relations between Italy and the Vatican, and, it may be said, in the anxiety of the world, would make a profound sensation; but, beyond what this sensation would borrow from the personal disappearance of Pins IX., any slarm as to the future independence of the Conclave is, to say the least, premature. The Italian Government has always protested its determination to insure the entire liberty of the Conclave. Its well-known policy consists in rendering definitively possible the present position of the spiritual and temporal power, and there is no reason to think its ideas have changed in this respect. This profound idea, worthy of the political spirit of the Italian people, seems, moreover, to be understood by the whole nation; and, setting saide the most extreme among the Italians, there is every ground for thinking that in such a contingency all moderate Italy would rally round the Government and strengthen its determination to protect the liberty of the Conclave. The only trouble which could then arise would be if the Sacred College, not confiding in the declarations of the Government, or resolved not to confide in them, were to assemble voluntarily and spontaneously elsewhere than at Rome, and outside Italian trunces, men anxious as to the eventual liberty of choice of the Pope's successor, have sounded the Italian Government, and that it is still desirons of conserving to Rome and Italy the advantages and strangth they derive from the presence of the spiritual power and its representative.

FRANCE.

SENTENCE UNDER THE PRESS LAW. Paris, Feb. 18.—The Correctional Tribunal has sentenced the editor of La Republique Fran-

has sentenced the editor of La Republique Francaise to one month's imprisonment with a fine, for attacking Mijnister Buffei.

Paris, Feb. 18.—M. Lenoir is the responsible editor of La Republique Francais, and will undergo the sentence of the Correctional Court.

M. Gambetta addressed a public meeting at Caivillon. The proceedings were disturbed by the Bonapartists. The Legitimists, Bonapartists, and Radicals had arranged to hold meetings in Marsellies to night. Gambetta proposed to speak at the Republican gathering, but the military authoraties prohibited all meetings.

THE STRATHCLYDE DISASTER.
FURTHER PARTICULARS.
LONDON, Feb. 18.—Of twenty-nine persons London, Feb. 18.—Of twenty-nine persons who landed at Deal from the steamer Strath-clyds, which was sunk by a collision, many were greatly exhausted, and three have since died.

The crew numbered thirty, and there were twenty-six passengers on board, of whom elevan were saved, and are at Dover.

The total number lost is put at sixteen in addition to the three before mantioned.

The steamer Francoula, which ran down the steamer Strathclyde, belongs to the Hamburg & American West India Line, and was outward bound. She anchored in the Downs, off Deal,

last night, and steamed eastward at daylight, coming to London to repair. The Strathelyde lies in Fairway, about 2 miles off Dover, her masts standing 20 feet above the

Two ladies and three gentlemen are reported picked up by a passing vessel, bound for Lon-

Two ladies and three periods of London.

Lists published by the papers show that the Strathelyde had twenty-three passengers, and a crew numbering forty-seven.

Another person has died at Dovar.
Of ferty known to be rescued, only six were passengers, one of whom is among the four who have since died.

An inquest on the body of the victims was opened at Deal yesterday. The Captain of the Northolyde complained that the Franconis never attempted to assist his people. Not even a rope was thrown to save the drowning.

AUSTRIA-

PESTH, Feb. 18.—The Hungarian papers con-tradict the statement of the Austrian journals that a basis has been found for the establishment of the Hungarian Bank of Issue. Ledochowski.
London, Feb. 19.—A newspaper of Lemberg

Anstria, asserts that the Austrian Government have sent to Cardinal Ledochowski an order of exile. The Cardinal is at present detained by illness in Lemberg.

illness in Lemberg.

TROOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—1 a. m.—A dispatch from Vicana says the Danube has overflown its banks and inundated the outlying suburbs of Vicana.

Telegrams from the Bavarian frontier say the Danube has risen 17 feet. A Berlin dispatch reports a prolonged rain, causing freshets throughout Germany, some of which are serious.

TURKEY.

NO COMPROMISE.

LONDON, Feb. 19-5 a. m.—The Times correspondent telegraphs from Castel Unova as follows: "I have met the insurgent Chiefe at Sultoring. They are unanimously determined to refuse all compremise with the Ports, no matter by what Power recommended. They will fight to the last for the complete freedom of the

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Austrian semi-official papers assert that the great powers will guarantee a loan for the indemnification of the Turkish landholders for the cession of some landed property to the Christians.

BAILROAD NEWS

ELEVATOR CHARGES.
The Board of Trade Committee on Discrimi-ations held a secret meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of taking some further action regarding the high terminal charges on grain made at this point by the railroads and elevators. At the last meeting of the Committee with the warehousemen and railroad managers, the elevator men signified a willingness to take off the charge for trimming, which is \$1, and the managers of the Western railroads stated that they would abolish the charge for switching, provided the lines leading from this city to the East would abate the tax of \$2 a car now charged upon cars switched to the elevators for grain. The meeting yesterday moroling was for the purpose of taking some further action regarding the above matter. After a lengthy debate the Secretary was instructed to send a letter to the managers of the Eastern lines requesting them to confer with the managers of the Western roads, and try to bring about the abstement of the switching tax. The Committee believe that the Eastern lines will readily assent to such an arrangement, as it is claimed that they have herstofore imposed this tax unwillingly, and from necessity, because it was imposed upon them by the Western lines. The Committee is unanimously of the opinion that the moneys collected for switching went into the treasurise of the respective companies, and that the rumors that this money was a perquisite of some of the general officers of the roads was without foundation in fact. It is understood that the Committee is also considering the best means to bring about a reduction in the charges made by the elevators, and an immediate organization of a transportation association, as recommended in its report.

of Daniel Head against the Pennsvivania Rail-road for being put off the cars while on passage from Jacksonville to Chicago because his ticket was wrongly dated, as it now appears by the issuing clerk, the jury rendered a verdict to-day of \$20,000 damages.

AT RICE POINT, MINN.
St. Paul. Minn., Feb. 18.—At Rice Point, near
Duluth, a fire in the round-house of the Lake
Superior and Northern Pacific Railroads destroyed one wing of the building and badly damaged four locomotives. Total loss, \$20,000 to \$25,000.

RELIGIOUS.

MOODY'S NEW YORK MEETINGS. New York, Feb. 18.—The Moody and Sankey meetings at the Hippodrome were attended by 12,000 people to-night. The services opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall. Moody took for his text, "I am the light of the world." He for his text, "I am the light of the world." He said that Christ was not only a leader and a shepherd, but was a burden-bearer also; and that all who lean upon the Savior would have a friend who would heal their corrows and help them onward in their journey through life to the great hereafter.

The inquiry-rooms were filled with those under conviction, and Moody and Sankey conversed with them personally as far as practicable, and then, after a few remarks by Mr. Moody, the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

FINANCIAL.

MANCHESTER, N. H.
MANCHESTER, N. H., Yeb. 18.—Addleshow &
Warburtor, manufacturing chemists, have failed,
with liabilities estimated at \$500,000.

OMIO GRANGERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—The State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was engaged this forencon in the consideration of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. The Committee on Education reported, recommending that subordinate Granges foster and encourage public instruction in the schools of their jurisdiction. Where practicable, to have advanced or central schools in the townships. The Committee, while not favoring compulsory education, urge the attendance of country youth at least six months of the school year until they reach the age of 15, and the present school-system be improved seconding to the facilities of agricultural communities equal to those enjoyed in cities; recommending the establishment of libraries of standard scientific works by subordinate Granges, and the use of literature of an elevating or practical character by the members.

THE EASTERN COAL TRADE. New York, Feb. 18.—The Evening Post says: An important meeting of the several great coal-producing companies of New York and Pennsyl-An important meeting of the several great coalproducing companies of New York and Pennsyivanis has been in seesion to-day and yesterday
in this city, at which the permanent organisation of a so-called Board of Control was effected,
a series of resolutions regulating the coal traffic
of the seaboard, and a schedule of prices for the
government of the trade for the ensuing year,
were adopted. The contractors' prices for
March will be as follows: Free on boat in New
York—Lump, 84.40; steamer, 84.50; grate,
84.80; egg, 84.70; stove, \$5.30; chestnut,
\$4.50.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—A report, published this morning, to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had joined the
anthracits coal combination, organized to keep
up prices, is emphatically denied by Col. Thomas
A. Scott.

ST. LOUIS' AMBITION.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 18.—A large delegation of
prominent citisens and a committee principally
of hotal proprietors left for Washington by special train on the Vandalia Railroad to use their
influence with the Democratio National Committee in behalf of St. Louis as the proper place
for holding the Democratio National Companion.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Antagonistic Views on the Eastern Question.

One English Writer Claims that Turkey Cannot Even Claim to Be a Nation:

While Another One Asserts that It Is "the Only Nation, in the Proper Sense of the Term, in Europe."

Warhawk's" Alarming Letters to the

who from time immemorial have been the first to respond to the cry of distressed bumani-ty. And among these sympathizers with Herzeovina are able writers, who occupy themselve govina are able writers, who occupy themselves with exposing the fearful corruptions of the Ot-toman Empire, and endeavoring, with all the force of eloquent invective inspired by burning enthusiasm, to kindle into deadly activity the at-present-somewhat-aimless hostility against the Turks, and compel the Governme to become the instrument of the people in exe cuting their vengeance. Turkey has long been the "sick man" of the European family; but this mild and compassionate term has ceased to be applicable. In the opinion of these writers, its so-called Government is

its very claim to be a nation false; it is not a nation, but a horde of barbarians, a den of thieves and murderers, who have long enough desecrated the soil, and against whom it is the duty of all European nations to arm themselves and expel them with a strong hand. And yet, hated and despised as Turkey is; poor, harassed, threatened, burdened with debts, dishonored, on calamities and crimes, she is not too pour to find friends and defenders. Nay, her friends, strange to say, are as enthusiastic in their strainge to say, are as enthusiastic in their praise and eulogies as her enemies are bitter in their denunciations. Even Lord Derby has been accused of snearing at the eternal "Eastern question,"—as sharp a thorn in England as the "eternal Woman question" in America; fervent words have been uttered in her favor in the House of Parliament; and last, but not least, that able writer and diplomat, Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who occasionally sends his brilliant communications to one of the leading London journals, is writing a series of letters from Constantinople, which read as if he had found in Turkey

and make exercison. Of the three prices. Norther of the control of

Powers concerned can, if they will, reform anything that may be amiss in their several countries, therefore the "Government" of "Turkey" can reform anything that is amiss in its country. The Government of England or Germany, or any other country, can make reforms because it is a Government, and because England and Germany are England and Germany. The Government of Turkey cannot make reforms, because Turkey is not Turkey and because its Government is not a Government. To talk of the Greek, slav, Buigarian, and Albanian lands as "Turkey," to spak of the chief of the horde of alien invaders who are encamped in those lands as the "Government of Turkey," to recummend that "Government" to make

Warhawk's" Alarming Letters to the Thunderer: Revelations in Regard to Murder-Societies.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
London, Eng., Feb. 1.—Of all the nations in the world at this present era, Turkey, I imagine, is the most hated and despised. In England especially, the unpopularity of This University of the unpopularity of This University of soul, on the possession of invaluable Turkish bonds, now look to the East with stern and wrathful countenances, with white lips compressed, and threatening gesture. There is a whole army of these unfortunate creditors, whose principal occupation and consolation are denouncing the authors of their present woes and impecuniosity. Then the sufferings of Christian peoples in the revolted Slavonic Provinces have aroused a far deeper and nobler indignation in a very different class, generous-healted, large-souled Englishmen,

tomed to the shrill war-whoops of our
woodan-knouristrs,
although somewhat softened by the roar of the
far-resounding Atlantic between us,—distance
not only lending enchantment to the view, but
also softening the harsh discords of tumuitaous
voices,—coming upon and being obliged to report such a paragraph as the following, shamelessly inserted in an estimable English journal.

nal:
An although I do not think that either philosophy or religion has said its last word on this subject, yet that, all things considered, if the choice only lay between the immate of a harem and the "ernancipated female," I do not think that any rational man would for a moment hesitate.

ment hesitate.

It is easy to see upon whom the choice would fall, according to Mr. Butler-Johnstone; although through mere inadvertance, probably, he does not actually commit himself by asserting. The concluding paragraphs of this letter are of such interest, they give so vivin A PICTURE OF TURKISH LIFE, and of the view of the character of the Turk taken by this eminent man, that I give them entire:

and of the view of the constanter of the Autotaken by this eminent man, that I give them entire:

However innocent the Turkish woman may be of
"women's rights" outside the home, within the precincts of the hargem she is absolutely supreme. The
ceremonial and ediquette observed within its walls
would, I fakey, rather astonish the dippant critice of
the incitution. The deference especially which is
paid to the mother has no parallel in the West. The
Sultan himself does not dream of sitting down without leave in the presence of the Valideh Sultan. Certain institutions sanctioned and hallowed in the West
would be absolutely inconceivable to a Turk; such, for
instance, as the widow-mother quitting the home and
abdicating her position in favor of the son's wife. This
would appear to him an set of iese-neture. So would
other institutions and laws the giory of our age, such
as the provisions of the Code Napoison which enjoin
the compulsory division of a man's property among
all his children; and universal suffrage, as contradistinguished from household or domestic suffrage.
For both these institutions would appear to him incompatible with parental authority, and in direct conflict with his domestic insticts, which are at the root
of his whole character, and upon which reposes the
whole fabric of Eastern society. For the patriarchal
character of the Turkish home is its chief characteristic. Every morning the household gather; round
their head and respectfully kiss his hand,—no empty Jonnstone, who occasionally sends his brilliant communications to one of the leading London journals, is writing a series of letters from Constantinople, which read as if he had found in Turkey

AN ELDORADO

Peopled with blessed spirits newly descended from the celestial spheres. It is best tolet people speak for themselves where their views are extraordinary,—most extraordinary, not indeed as opinions, but in the degree of their wide divergence.

Referring to the recent issue of an admirable journal. I find two articles, one on the Pacification of Herzegovira, by Mr. Edward Clarence, one of the Nico-Turks—so are called the most violent opponents of the Cttoman Empire of whom I have spoken ; and a letter by Mr. Butler-Johnstone. It is almost needless to easy that the opponents of the Turks regard with contempt and bitter hostility the diplomatic exertions of the three great Northern and Central European Powers, avowedly for the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the three great Northere and Central European Powers, avowedly for the protection of the three great Northere and Central European Powers, avowedly for the protection of the Mayonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have culminated in Count Andrews of the protection of the Slavonic Provinces, which have been insinced the province of the Count Provin

Is he a detective who has gained admission to these terrible organizations through profound mastery of his own art? But no. A detective would not reveal his secrets in the columns of the Times; and, besides, that powerful journal vouches for his respectability; and no less a person than the Baron de Grauley, Attache Militaire of the French Embassy, assures the English public that he knows him to have seted, and to be acting, dans l'interest de l'humante; and that, for his services, whatever they may have been, if n'a jamais demandele moundre recompense. It is proven, therefore, conclusively, that he is neither a cut-throat nor a detective. An idea just occurred to me, which I shall send to the proper suthorities, viz.: that he is the spirit of an Indian Chief, writing to the Times through a medium. The name is suggestive of such a combination; and I have heard in America of feats executed by mediums possessed by defunct Indians, scarcely less remarkable than "Warhawk's" performances. One other suggestion of deep interest has been and a language of the average of the surpress Is he a detective who has gained admission to VEXED THEME OF "WARHAWK'S" PERSONALITY:

There is one more theory; but, in accepting this, we must regard "Warbawk" as a being quite as far removed from the paie of common sympathy as if he were a ghost. He may be hast surviving relic of that grim society of sympathicars with nunder as one of the fine arts of which De Quincey with the fine arts of which De Quincey. There is a colimbrate of discussion, which De Quincey's masteurs in his treatment of murder, as an interesting subject of discussion, which De Quincey's masteurs in the grade of discussion, which De Quincey's masteurs of the various societies of which he is or has been a member. To illustrate his subject, he asks us to suppose that "A was deputed to assassinate B." He seems to Rard this as a perfectly comfortable supposition. The moral distinction between geometry and murder news occurs to him. But, in the attempt to suppose that A is deputed to assassinate B, one aimost invariably confuses oncesif with the second letter; and, masmuch as the writer is a self-confessed member of many murderous societies, it is no great stretch of the imagination to suppose that A stands for "Warhawk,"—I though any schoolboy, of course, could correct us on this point. We are in no way reassured when our amistaur sales and to suppose, further, that alphabet, C. in metend of B. The assurance that we have not incurred the heathily of any secret society protects us from all fear, perhaps, of droppting into Be shoes; but no man can be certain that he may not be represented by C. However charming the society protects us from all fear, perhaps, of droppting into Be shoes; but no man can be certain that he may not be correct with the refinements of etiquette and the elegances of social life. We have already quoted a passage in which he seems to justify his membership of these society murder, with all its appurtenances, as a matter of secondary importance compared with the refinements of etiquette and the elegances of social life. We have already quoted a passage in which be seems to justify his membership of these so

"Warhawk" is a good target for the shafts of wit and satire; but, in point of fact, the sub-

de How much of reality there is in his personality, it be public does not know; and it is equally ignorant as to how much truth may be veiled in his so-called revelations. But this voice—he is certainly a voice and a pen, whatever else be may be—is only one of many witnesses, innumerable voices, who all bear evidences as to the lamentable condition of European society; that it is completely undermined by Communists and lawless desperadoes of all kinds, who are only biding their hour to come to the surface and put into practice their theories of violence and murder. With all the actual dissensions and prospective causes of strife that are disturbing the New World, we can congratulate ourselves that we yet stand upon firmer ground.

WITHDRAWS.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 18.—Williams College Boating Association.

How Reverdy Johnson Became Attorney-General.

New York Beening Post.

In 1845 Reverdy Johnson Became Attorney-General.

New York Beening Post.

In 1845 Reverdy Johnson became a member of the United States Senate, but resigned in 1849 to accept the office of Attorney-General, by appointment of President Taylor. The circumstances of this appointment have never been related in print, we believe, and the anecdote will bear telling.

Mr. William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, was from the first an active partisan of Gen. Taylor, and in one of his speeches boasted that he had been the first man in the country to "mount Old Whitey and show off his paces." As a return for his services to the party and to the President, Gen. Taylor, with small knowledge of men, determined to make Preston Attorney-General. His advisors A SERIOUS ONE.

STATE AFFAIRS

The Wisconsin Senate Passes the Railroad-Men's Bill to a Third Reading.

Articles of Impeachment Presented Against the Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi.

Abolition of the Death Penalty by the Legislature of Maine,

WISCONSIN.

THE SAILBOAD BILL IN THE SENATE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—The Senate has been MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—The Senate has been mainly occupied with the railroad contest ovar the Assembly Vance bill materially modifying the law regulating railroads. Friends and opponents are apparently determined to bring the matter to a decisive issue.

The Committee on Railroads, only two out of nine discenting, reported tavorably on the

When it came up on a third reading Sension Borden moved and Senator Potter, the author of the Potter law, advocated its postponement to Senator Potter, in objecting to considering the

tions, and needed amendment.

Senator Hudd ably advocated the passage of the bill now, it being well understood and what was needed to promote the prosperity of the State, and was seconded by Baker and H. K.

Senator Potter compiained time the faircoar reports, particularly of the Chicago & North-western, were not explicit enough and morad an amendment to the third section, to include the number of articles and kinds of freight

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Sec. 11 was amended so as to include the Western Union Ratiroad.

Senator Potter moved to amend so as to restrict passenger-fure on first-class roads to 3 cents per mile, which was advocated by him, opposed by Hudd, and lost by 14 to 18.

Potter then offered an amendment to Sec. 13, that it should not affect legal proceedings before the passage of the bill, which was carried 17 to 15, reconsidered, and lost 12 to 20, after which Senator Barron offered an amendment, which was adopted, adding to the last line of Sec. 13, "or any court or courts in the United States," which was adopted, and covers substantially the ground of the rejected amendment.

Senator Welch then offered another amendment against discriminations, which was lost.

with which his name had been identified had been a good one, and established the principle of State control.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading—23 to 9; the naws being Borden, Bryant, Cavanugh, R. E. Davis, Douglas, Eastman, Potter, Treet, and Welch, six Republicans. The Senate then, after three hours' session, adjourned.

The other important action of the Senate was to call for more railroad information; to pass bills for the better protection of 8t. Oroix landgrant timber; providing for the artificial propagation of fish, and appropriating \$10,000 for establishing a State hatchery; amending the act authorizing municipal corporations to aid in constructing railroads; for the destruction of wolves, lynxes, and wild-cats; relating to actions for foreclosure of mortgages.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The impeachment scheme seems to be getting weak. It is stated that the majority of conservatives in canous oppose the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.

The Senate to day adopted the following by a vote of 75 to 25:

The Senate to-day adopted the following by a vote of 75 to 25:

WHEREAS, It has been publicly charged in the couris and by press of the city that the Mayor and Administrators of New Oriesna have unlawfully devoted, misused, and misapplied this consolidated interest funds in violation of the provisions of Sec. 50 of the City charter, Act No. 7, extra session of 1870, which law fixes a penalty of fine, imprisonment, and dismissed from office for such offense; therefore, be it Assolved, That the Finance Countities be required to examine into and charges, and if the same be found true to report a resolution for the address of said officers out of office, and to direct the Attorney-General of the State to institute oriminal proceedings against them.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and administer catha. It is rumored that the Grand Jury have also taken hold of the matter, and subpussed a number of witnesses.

MAINE.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 18.—The bill to abolish the death penalty in this State and substitute imprisonment and hard labor for life passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 11. The measure had previously passed the House. An attempt to have the question settled by the people at the next election was defeated in the Henste by a vote of 18 to 12.

THE BATLBOAD QUESTION.

DESMOTER I.S., Feb. 18.—A joint meeting of the Railroad Committees of the Senate and House took place this evening, at which the Hos. J. P. Wilson delivered an able address in favor of a rapeal of the railroad tariff law. M. C. Woodruff, of the Dubuque Times, spoke in defense of the law. MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 18.—The Avalanche's Jackson, Miss., special to-night says the House in a body accompanied the Davis Investigating Committee to the bar of the Senate and made a formal impeachment of the Lieutenant-General. The case was set for to-morrow.

A SATISFACTORY SOLUTIO

How to Consume Smoke, and on Fuel.

The New System as Applied to St and to Steam-Boilers.

Seenomic Results Shown at N. K. bank's and the Palmer House. A Saving of \$25,000 a Year Guarante

the Water-Works.

The question of the consumption of smot great cities has come to be one of the most portant to be considered, and in the great n facturing centres it is daily more and offensively crowding its way up for solution will not down at anybody's bidding. The dent of Chicago, equally with the inhabitan New York, Pittsburg, and other cities, den to know if there be not in the resour even difficult, to contrive means to co device a way by which no extra expense incurred. It has been found that all the n sted up to a late date have entailed

invented up to a late date have estated are rable additional cost, and this is what the facturer and general consumer of steam as means look kindly upon.

Another element of complication in the tion is the largely-increased use of soft within ten years. While anthracits along their was much less complaint. consumed there was much less comparatively sma of soft coal and especially Illinois cost brought those varieties into use. Since consumption has become common, the rolling slouds that rise from the tall chi and settle like a particularly dirty pall everything have come to be so much an a sace that every effort has been made to

remedy.

Nearly ten years ago the firm of

M. W. & F. LESTER

began to experiment in hope of find
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their efforts were not rewarded with a
and they had almost given the matter up,
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APPLIED TO A STOVE was found comparatively simple, and the med were not more complicated than shown in the following diagram:

In this case the fire B burns freely, and is plied with fuel as well as air through the d. The burning heats the middle plate quite and, as the gaseous matter is generated as passes around to the point C with a due m of air, and when the two combined reach C are ignited and form a beautiful gas which takes up the second-half of the stove results in as near a perfect combustion a be reached,—so nearly that there is hardly perceptible gas or smoke to go off at D.

The principle as applied to STEAN BOILERS

STEAM BOILERS is very little different, and may

In this case A A represents the boil B the fire under it, built, of course, on a grate not clearly shown, but represented line between B and E. It was found in twith the old boiler that the air which combustion, but that it became mixed w gaseous smoke, or, rather, formed the thereof, and escaped along the sides boiler past G and into the chimney. By in the partition C, however, and by so air into the fire-box at D, entirely differ sults were found. The smoke when it at the boiler was met by the air from D, mixture moved along until, meeting the p

air into the fire-box at D, entirely differ entits were found. The smoke when it a the boiler was met by the air from D, mixture moved along until, meeting thep C, it was forced downward through the F, and there coming in contact with the came ignited, and was wholly consumed, it a vast increase in heat power, as well as sumption of the smoke. The point is ting of the air and gaseous matter in the part of the fire-box, whence the mingh stance is forced in contact with a surrecough to ignite it.

THE ECONOMICAL EFFECT of the system is commercially the first a important thing to be considered, and can make that branch of the subject than a few examples. In burning the engine the object is, of to get as much heat as for the average dollar—that is, to turn water as possible into steam for each pecal. That apparatus is most entirely to the engine-owner's use which gives most vaporized water for the same-money.

The owners of the system under considered, and in the complete of the firm's boile if they could ahow an increase of 10 per results, or, in other words, a saving of cent in fuel, then the firm were to have paratus put in under all their five in order to get a fair test, a boiler was first run for, say, a and every gallon of water used was more approached the pound of coal turn pounds of water into steam. At the end first trial the firm put their five in order the performance of which hanced, and the weighing of coal and me of water were again undertaken for a so. At the end of the time found that each pound of coal turn pounds of water into steam for each of coal consumed. This result was sor of a surprise, showing, as it did, an inc. 41 pounds of water to each pound of over 18 per cent gained by the adoption improvement.

Another potable result was gained in plication to

bolition of the Death Penalty by the Legislature of Maine,

WISCONSIN. WISCONSINTHE SAILBOAD BILL IN THE SENATE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago tribuns.
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Postponement was refused by 22 to 10.
The bill was then taken up by sections.
Senator Potter complained that the railroad ports, particularly of the Chicago & Northstern, were not explicit enough, and moved a mendment to the third section, to include a number of articles and kinds of freight and of a principal classes, which was rejected.

last part of Sec. 4 that no railroad corporson shall charge or receive a larger sum per carm shall charge or receive a larger sum per card from one person than any other shipping
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t apply to shipping from competing points.
The senate then took a recess till the after-

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In the assumbly

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iffty petitions were nied—on insurance, ion of churches, schools, and mortgaged stry, micrest, etc.

veral members feeling aggrieved that they not admitted free to the Legislative Enterment party given last seening to raise money entennial purposes, put their heads together asseed a resolution in the Assembly grantice use of the Legislative Hall the evening a 22d for a free party.

able and conclusive report was presented the Railroad Committee against the repeal along the wear my seen to the repeal atockholders, and as a violation of the drait of the State.

Industrial School for Boys \$15.000, for the see of introducing the manufacture of shoes; horize the taking of fish for artificial propertion to the see of introducing the manufacture of shoes; horize the taking of fish for artificial propertion my seembly bill passed to confirm and legalertan mortgage of the Minwalkee & St. oed.

Osci.

O

or next Thursday.

Or next Thursday.

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Ill imposing a further tax on life insurmpanies of the State, after a short deas indefinitely postponed.—60 to 20,—as

o the bill to create and provide for a

ommissioner of Immigration.

LOUISIANA. ALLEGED : ORLEANS, Feb. 18.-The impeachment seems to be getting weak. It is stated majority of conservatives in caucus ope impeachment of Gov. Kellogg. enate to-day adopted the following by 75 to 25 :

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THE DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED. A, Me., Feb. 18,-The bill to sholish penalty in this State and substitute ment and hard labor for life passed the s vote of 18 to 11. The measure had y passed the House. An attempt to question settled by the people at the tion was defeated in the Benate by a

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MISSISSIPPI THE INFERCHMENT CASE.

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How to Consume Smoke, and Save on Fuel.

Sconomic Results Shown at N. K. Fairbank's and the Palmer House.

and to Steam-Boilers.

A Saving of \$25,000 a Year Guaranteed at the Water-Works.

The question of the consumption of smoke in great cities has come to be one of the most important to be considered, and in the great manuportant to be considered, and in the great manufacturing contres it is daily more and more offensively crowding its way up for solution, and will not down at anybody's bidding. The resident of Chicago, equally with the inhabitants of New York, Pittsburg, and other cities, demands to know if there be not in the resources of science some method by which he can be relieved of the daily increasing and obtrusive nuisance.

It has not been found at all impossible, or

difficult, to contrive means to consume poke, but the trouble has been until lately to device a way by which no extra expense may be neured. It has been found that all the methods nrented up to a late date have entailed considable additional cost, and this is what the mannacturer and general consumer of steam will by

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Another element of complication in the question is the largely-increased use of soft coal within ten years. While anthracite alone was novance than since the comparatively small cost of soft coal and especially Illinois coal has of soft coal and especially limits to be being the consumption has become common, the dark, rolling clouds that rise from the tall chimners and settle like a particularly dirty pall over everything have come to be so much an annoyance that every effort has been made to find a

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began to experiment in hope of finding a

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THE THERE ENQUISITES

for the complete combustion of bituminous cogs were, first, a sufficient supply of air to the coal and a sufficient degree of heat to cause the oxygen of the air and the bituminous, or smokeyielding, parts of the coal to combine, which degree of heat should be had in any furnace devised for the purpose.

These three things being secured, a perfect combustion resulted, and, as a consequence of burning all instead of a part of the fuel, there was a saving, and also a suppression, of the gmoke nuisance.

This principle

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In this case the fire B burns freely, and is supplied with fuel as well as air through the door A. The burning heats the middle plate quite hot, and, as the gaseous matter is generated at B, it passes around to the point C with a due mixture of air, and when the two combined reach C they are ignited and form a beautiful gas flame, which takes up the second half of the stove, and results in as near a perfect combustion as can be reached,—so nearly that there is hardly any perceptible gas or smoke to go off at D.

The principle as applied to STEAM BOLLERS

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c

In this case AA represents the boiler and B the fire under it, built, of course, on an open grate not clearly shown, but represented by the B the fire under it, built, of course, on an open grate not clearly shown, but represented by the line between B and E. At was found in practice with the oid boiler that the air which came up through the grate was not sufficient to insure combustion, but that it became mixed—with the gaseous smoke, or, rather, formed the basis thereof, and escaped along the sides of the boiler past G and into the chimney. By putting in the partition C, however, and by admitting air into the fire-box at D, entirely different results were found. The smoke when it arose to the boiler was met by the air from D, and the mixture moved along until, meeting the partition nixture moved along until, meeting the partition
it was forced downward through the throat
, and there coming in contact with the fire beame ignited, and was wholly consumed, insuring

F, and there coming in contact with the fire became ignited, and was wholly consumed, insuring a vast increase in heat power, as well as the consumption of the smoke. The point is the mixing of the air and gaseous matter in the upper part of the fire-box, whence the mingled substance is forced in contact with a surface hot enough to ignite it.

The ECONOMICAL EFFECT

of the system is commercially the first and most important thing to be considered, and nothing can make that branch of the subject clearer than a few examples. In burning coal for the engine the object is, of course, to get an much heat as possible for the average dollar—that is, to turn as much water as possible into steam for each pound of coal. That apparatus is most entirely adapted to the engine-owner's use which gives him the most vaporized water for the same sum of money.

The owners of the swaters nuclear consideration.

fered to put in their improvement and then enter into bonds in any required amount to furnish all the fuel needed at a saving to the city of \$25,000 for each and every year, figuring on the basis of the last year's service as reported by the engineer in charge. For some years prior to the time of their proposal hard coal had been used exclusively, and the results gained had been carefully noted. The Board, after considering the matter for a time, empowered the patentees to put the improvement under the boilers and to use soft coal, as they had proposed. The first series of tests with soft coal exclusively are now in progress, or, rather, the fuel used at present is soft coal in place of anthracite, and the results shown are worthy of comment:

The Engineer's report for the year 1874-75 shows that during that year an average of \$8,000,000 gallons was pumped each day, and that \$2,000 pounds of hard coal was used each day on an average. Both these sums are given in round numbers. It appears, therefore, that \$410 gallons of water were pumped for each pound of coal burned. Counting the coal at \$8 per ton a simple calculation shows that each million gallons oat \$9.76 to pump.

To compare this with the results under the improved system the figures for the \$4th to the 12th of this month are taken. During these eight days an average of \$5,000 pounds of soft coal was used, and with it forty million gallons of water were pumped. Dividing, it is found that each pound of soft coal raised \$79 gallons of water were pumped. Dividing, it is found that each pound of soft coal raised \$79 gallons of water one \$5.50 a ton) that each million gallons of water were pumped. Dividing, it is found that each pound of soft coal at \$5.50 a ton) that each million gallons of water, and therefore (putting the price of soft coal at \$5.50 a ton) that each million gallons of water, and therefore in the solution of the city on the 13,903 million gallons pumped each year would be \$66,029.

But it was be urged that it would be unfair to take a whole The New System as Applied to Stoves

But it may be urged that it would be unfair to take a whole year in comparison with a few days, and it will then be fair to look at the Engineer's report of

report of

WORK DONE IN FERBUARY

of last year. It is found that during that month
40,000,000 gallons a day was pumped with an
average consumption of 96,000 pounds of hard
coal. This would show 421 gallons of water
raised for each pound of coal burned, and would
fix the cost of raising each million gallons at
949. Comparing those distress with the set

by turns one day's week. Each flat has a dust shoot, the tenant having no further trouble than to open it and drop down the contents of their shovel. Nor does this conclude the list of special accommodations in these wonderful mansions. In an underground room of each tenement there is a capacious bath, to which the tenants have access without charge, and as often as they please, there being no other necessary preliminary than that of calling at the Superintendent's office for the key. Gas is provided in the wash-houses and through the roomy staircases, also at the expense of the trustees. The rent of a three-roomed tenement is 5s 0d a week; for two rooms, 4s 6d; and for one room, 3s.

ments a possible into states for each yound of the bittle supparating is more shritery adjusted to the bittle supparating is more shritery adjusted to the bittle state of the same sum of money.

The owners of the system under consideration can be suppared to the same sum of money.

The owners of the system under consideration can be suppared to the same sum of money.

The owners of the system under consideration can be suppared to the same sum of money.

The owners of the system under consideration can be suppared to the same sum of the sum of one room, 3s.
It is satisfactory to know that these advan-

cially undesirable—discipline of a charitable institution. The spirit of non-interference is fully carried out in the matter of ingress and egress. The gas in the corridors is turned off at 11 o'clock, and the outer doors are closed for the night; but each tenant is provided with two keys,—one for his tenement and one for the outer door,—and may thus come and go as he pleases. It is not surprising to know, having thus much of preliminary information, that Peahody's buildings never have any empty rooms. At the present moment the one in Southwark street has upon its books upward of 300 applicants over and above the available accommodation. The tenants are strictly of the laboring classes, it being an unprinted rule of the place that no man earning more than 25, or at most 30 shillings a week, is eligible for admission. Nothing clase is required of an incoming tenant further than a voncher of his respectability, generally sought at the hands of his employer, and, other things being equal, the Superintendent makes a practice of giving the preference to families where the bread-winner is engaged at a distance not too remote to prevent his returning home to take his dinner with his family.

SHAMS AND SLIP-SHOD.

A Great Evil of the Present Day.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

There are public grievances in the line of raccality that can hardly be defined as out-and-out cality that can hardly be defined as out-and-out villaloy. Villalpy seems to have various degrees of intensity; the comparative forms might be applied to it. I wish to consider some of its states in a modified condition, where there is less of malice prepense involved. Thus, a tailor leaves a button half-sewed upon the trousers, with a less wicked intent than the one wh makes a pit-fall in the path that would endanger ife and limb. There is a great deal of thought-less wickedness, a great deal of careless rascality, that has not yet ripened into positive villainy. Some of these are the shams that we daily encounter in life, and a slip-shod way in which

pipe-stems; and they are not yet out of the market. That surely were inbred corruption that would fatten on rotten pails.

I am running a very good parlor-stove with one exception; when the grate is shaken to clean the ashea, the bearing of the grate will fly out of its socket, and let the whole mass of red coals and ashes down. I find that it only rests in "slanghts" of the depth of a fourth of an inch. If the rest were made half an inch deeper, it would be held secure. That half an inch in the casting would improve the stove 100 per cent. Yet the manufacturers persist in perpetuating that defect. Total depravity is the only key to this persistency. Door-knobs are habitually made so as to bark the fingers when the door is shut. Coalhods are made to spill out the coal, and not to hold it. Gimlets are made and sold by the millions with handles that will come off with the first bore. Augers come on to the market in regiments that won't bore at all. In the line of shams we have a whole grade of woolds goods, known as shoddy; and we have leather made of paper and old shoes. For food and drink, we have whisky made of garbage, sugar from sand and clay, and sweet sirups made from acids and old rags; wince and brandies from compounds of drugs and dyes that hold well their places beside the original articles. Human ingenuity is stretched to the uttermost to devise pleasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for food in canned fruits, and pickles, and preserves, and then to devise picasant articles for fo

made any appeal to the eye, and, through the eye, to the heart. They have sham castles to set off the picturesque around the towns of the Old World. We would have them here, if castles were in demand. But this one of the tradition was no sham castle; it was no palvee of deception.

tion.

Things eeem but half done; the workman elights his job; the screw is left loose; the work done is only to answer for the present, to be done over again ore long. This is the slip-shod style of lite.

This writer does not pretend to be able to turn

A LIVELY GAME.

Pole on Its Native Heath—How the Munipuris Play It. Calcutta Correspondence London Telegraph. To learn how polo should be played spend an

hour on the Maidan at Calcutta, a large open grass-covered space, whereon are galloping at a terrific pace fourteen semi-savage Munipuris. I do not for a moment desire to disparage the feats of Mr. Murietta, or any of the other gentlemen whose powers with the polo stick are un-doubted. But of this I am sure, that there is not an admirer of polo at home or here who rould grudge to award the palm of superiority to these masters of the game. It was with no small feeling of pleasure that I received an invitation to attend a polo match, at which it was expected the Prince and Vicercy would be present. To see the Munipuris play would be to see the style of the tribes who first taught India. and, through India, England, this pleasant athletic diversion. How well their skill had been maintained had been already shown a few days back, when the savages beat the skilled horsemen of Calcutta with a rapidity and an ease

The set of the set of the control of

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P. S. BOOTHET, Manager.

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its rectors, in Virginia. Albert Bhodes sketches the career and character of Balzao, and tells a num-ber of characteristic anacdotes of the famous writer. Dorsey Gardner writes about the struggles and

appears in Home and Society, namely, a number of paragraphs on rural topics, by Mr. P. T. Quinn, the well-known agricultural writer, in which specific directions are given for the laying out of small places. In Brio-a-Brao may be found a little poem by the late Professor Morse, hitherto unrubished.

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above title,

The first of these, "HELPING ALONG," is
by LOUISA M. ALCOTT. It will be followed

"TALKS WITH BOYS."

"Windsor Castle, and its Royal Inmates." By Mrs. OLIPHANT.

The first article gives an interesting account of the uilding of the Castle, and the institution of the "Knights of the Garter" by Edward III. John Greenlest Waittier, Bayard Taylor, Charles Dudley Warner, Mrs. Oliphant, Louiss M. Alcott, Re-baces Harding Davis, Lucretis P. Hale—surely these names are a guarantee of the interest of a single num-ber of any periodical.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Reference Marks. - T Saturday occupied. Sanday excepted. 1 Monday excepted. 1 Aprile Sunday at 8:30 a. m. 1 Daily.

CHICAGOR NORTHWESTERN 941L 8742.
Ticket Offices, & Clarkest, (Sterman House), and is et, corner Mudicon st., and at the depots. ### Arrival Ar

Depot corner of Wells and Kinste-sta.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Trenty-see. Ticket-office, 61 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran and at Paimer House. Mail (via Main and Air Line) 5:00 a. m. 7:10 p. m.
Day Rapress 9:00 a. m. 7:10 p. m.
Kalamaroo Accommodation. 7:50 p. m. 10:00 a. m.
Allantic Rapress (dally) 5:15 p. m. 3:30 a. m.
Night Express . 7:9:00 p. m. 27:00 a. m.

| 19.00 p. m | 17.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m | 17.00 a. m. | 10.00 p. m | 10.00 p. m. | 10.00 p. | 10 and Chicago, Kanssa City and Denver Sort prion Depot, West Side, near Madisons, Oria Officer 2d Depot, and 12d Rendolph-st.

Laure. | Arrive. Kansas City and Donver Fast Ex. 12:00 noon 2:10 n. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Terms. 2:20 s. m. 7:50 s. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Terms. 19:40 p. m. 7:50 s. m. Pooria Day Express. 2:20 s. m. 7:50 s. m. Chicago a Paducah Railrona Ex. 2:20 s. m. 7:50 s. m. Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. 12:50 noon 2:16 p. m. Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. 4:50 p. m. 9:20 s. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

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and at depois. Louve. | Arrive.

gs. †Ez. Saturday. :Ex. Monday Robel Offices, S. Clarkett, corper of brashington, House, and al Deport, In the higheston, corner in Prains tenns from Enception Building.

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1 Supp. m. 1:30 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:30

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS MAILROAD

Trains loss from re of Expedition Selding and fon af Trains-second of Depart corner Medican et. and Nichtean-an. City after, hi Clark-d., acreer of Fash-ingen. Loure. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILHOAD.

Leavenw'th & a tchison fiz "10 to a. m. " 4 :00 p. m. commodation. " 5:00 p. m. 2 5:00 a. m. Express. 120 :00 m. 2 6:15 a. m. FINANCIAL MONEY made faster and more easily in stock speculation in all street than in any other imptimate way. The Bank-all one of Meaner, Alex. Furthington & Co., I Wall-have paid to their outsumers during the last theiry ye over \$48,00. They have over LDS easterness, who side in different parts of the world. That papellarity isses from doming with their engineers incomely. They were seen transport from 11 towers to the con-traction of the contract of the con-traction of the con-traction

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Scribner for March Scribner for March has a full illustrated description of the new buildings of Trinity College, now in course of Erection at Hartford. These mark a "new

departure" in the college architecture of the country Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston writes of the Child-Garden, with a portrait of Froebel, numerous dis-

grams, etc. "Truro Parish" gives some amusin legends in connection with the Old Pohick Church an

160 Octavo Pages, successes of the celebrated emithologist, "Wilson."
Another installment of "Revolutionary Letters" is given. Rev. Mr. Twichell, of Hartford, has a paper "Concerning Charles Lamb." Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," and Edward Everett Hale's story, "Philip Nolan's Friends,"

and is are continued. There are short stories by Edward Bellamy and George W. Cable. In Topics of the Time, Dr. Holland discusses "Literary Virib-ity," "The Common Schools," and "Punlie Halls," The Old Cabinet has something about "Bauncheidit versus Buncombe," and other matters. A new feature BIG One of the Largest Magazines

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ABBOTT & TYLER, 56 Madison-st.

Mr. Cockburn, one of the English Directors, and Mr. John Crampton, General Freight Agent, of the Eric Railroad, are in the city.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: At 8 a. m., 29 degrees; 10 a. m., 36; 12 m., 42; 3 p. m., 45; 8 p. m., 42. Bar meter, 8a. m., 29.28; 8 p. m., 29.8.

R. A. Williams, formerly Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was at the point of death last evening from an abscess of the liver. A ultation of phy sicians, was had yesterday, and a decision rendered that he could not sur

for an injunction for the collection of taxes, the statement is made by him that he has been accustomed to carry an insurance of \$25,000 on his stock of goods which he says is worth but

The Alexian Brothers desire to return thanks to all who were instrumental in making the concert given for the benefit of their hospital by the German Military Band a success. The band, the sellers of tickets, etc., are included in this

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Anton Lange, who dropped dead at No. 137 Randolph street Thursday, and returned a verdict that death ensued from bleeding at the lungs, superinduced by a bullet wound indicted by deceased in June last.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as some workingmen were engaged in excavating for the foundations of a house at the corner of Rush and Parsons streets, they came upon the ekcleton of a human being. The bones were gathered together and sent to the Morgue, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

James McGovern, a milk-dealer residing at No. 399 Third avenue, was struck by a train he was attempting to board at the depot of the Chicago & Alton Railroad yesterday morning. He was attended at his residence by Dr. D. A. K. Steele, and found to have sustained a fracture of the spine, ribs, and left clavicle. He was subsequently removed to Mercy Hospital.

The dead body of an unknown man was re-covered from the river, near Halsted street bridge, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by Officer Kelly. The deceased was apparently 40 yesrs of age, 4 feet 5 inches in height, dark hair and eyes, and dressed with dark clothes and heavy army shoes. Nothing was found to indicate name or residence, and the body was bent to the Morgue.

meeting of the Eight Ward Republican Club heid last evening at No. 553 West Fourteenth et. After the small crowd in attendance had a called to order, Mr. P. McGrath rose and tasted that the meeting had been announced for that time by mistake, as the regular weekly meeting of the Club was to be held Saturday brening at No. 350 West Twelfth street. Ac-cordingly an adjournment was taken after en-rolling several new members.

A man named Peck, employed as a driver at the establishment of Cuiver, Page. Hoyne & Co., had his foot caught between the elevator and the first floor of the building yesterday. So firmly was it wedged in that it prevented the elevator from working. Finally the man was released from his trying position. An examination of the foot disclosed the fact that no bones were broken. It was, however, terribly bruised, and the doctor, who was called, fears that mortification may set it. The sufferer was conveyed cation may set it. The sufferer was conveyed this residence on the West Side.

The First Ward Republicans were to have held meeting at the Tremont House last evening. um was present, and the evening was not no quorum was present, and the evening was pent in an informal conversation. It was greed that a meeting should be held next Fri-lay evening in Republican headquarters, and hat a committee should be appointed to present he claims and credentials of the latter organi-tion again to the Executive Committee of the tentral Club, and if they were ignored, that an ppeal should be taken to the Central Club real?

e Rev. J. M. Caldwell, pastor of the Ada th M. E. Church, has been holding revival cose every might for the past ten weeks. The ings are nightly increasing in interest, and than 100 nave been added to the memberp of the church since the commencement of ease revival meetings. The pastor is a most ergetic and earnest Christian man, and if the ngs are continued with the same interest as at present he will soon have as large a mem-bership as any church in the city. The meet-ings are held in the lecture-room of the church,

which is well filled nightly.

The Engineering News, published in this city, has taken a new departure with the beginning of its third volume, and now appears weekly. It bids fair to fill a void long feit, in publishing all that is valuable in the proceedings of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. This was undertaken some time ago by the Lens, but soon abandoned with the failure of that serial. Outabandoned with the failure of that serial. Outside of that the Academy has bitherto been unrepresented, as its funds have not permitted the publication of a report, annual or otherwise. The current number of the News contains several valuable articles, among which are "Sewerage of Boston," with map, "Heat and Combustion," "Antiquities of the Amazon River," and "Graphical Analysis."

SALOON LICENSES.

The City Treasury, as about every tax-payer already knows, is reduced to almost the last extremity. One day last week an Alderman made brags around the City-Hall that there was but \$87,000 ready money in the City Treasury, and so good was the reputation of the present ad-ministration that the Government continued to interruptedly even under that low press ure. It may be all right to brag in this manner,

ure. It may be all right to brag in this manner, but some of these days there may be a change of administration, and the city finances be set on a better basis.

The revenue that should accrue from saloon licenses, \$52 each, is most grossly mismanaged, as a recent article in The Traisung showed contoxively. Yesterday The Traisung reporter continued his meanderings in search of unitensed selected and after paying, particular attention.

presently. So I want my name left out of that list." There would be little objection to leaving out the name were it not for that naive confession about the Old Man. That is too good to be lost. But who is this Old Man who sets the laws at dence, and permits the city to be defrauded of

WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE. THE SPECUES AND THE PRESENTS.

MARRIED—In this city, Feb. 18, at the residence of the bride's fether, near the Stoor-Yards, Mr. Inlered Stench and Miss Positive Stink, all of the town of Lake No cards.

One of the happiest affairs of the social season in Lake Town was the union of Mr. Ste Miss Stink, yesterday. Mr. Stench has for a long time been the city traveler for a ren house just southwest of the city, and Miss Stink whose father is connected with a fertilizing es tablishment in the vicinity, has moved in the best circles, and visited the best houses in town. A host of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, among them Dr. Ben Miller and other embers of the Board of Health.

THE BRIDE ore a dress of London Smoke, the underskirt trimmed with fringe of pigs' carls. The over skirt was of burnt blood, caught back with buckles made in imitation of lights and livers. Her tournure was puffed, and trimmed with smoked feeth, while a drooping sast of pig-skin was artistically set off with the family monogram in bristles. The corsage was out a la Marie automatic with proxiculous pleaves and double Antonette, with pora-chop sleeves and double rows of ears down the front. Her hair was short and stiff, and decorated with hearts and lungs. Breast bouquet of decomposing cabbages.

The beautiful and self-possessed Miss Awfulsmell was lovely as bridesmaid. Her attire was the breath of an elephant with a deranged stomets. She was executed by Mr. Rad Flavor. stomach. She was escorted by Mr. Bad Flavor who has for some time been the efficient agen

who has for some time been the efficient agent for the Stock-Yards.

Mr. I. Stucklikethunder was accompanied by his popular wife and his well-known daughter, both of whom were radiant in costumes of the North Branch color, trimmed with embroidery-representing the entrails of that useful domestic animal known to our best society as the pig.

Mrs. Foulstench, an interesting widow, whose husband was killed by an unforeseen concussion on the corner of Thirty-seventh and Haisted streets, not long ago, emerged from mourning of this auspicious occasion, and appeared in a magnificent robe of blood-red hide, set off with the gauzy gases of the boiling-tank. It was no-

he gauzy gases of the boiling-tank. It was n iceable that Master Gutmatter was very atte-tive, and the goesips are already breathing ples

Miss Freshbones, a royal blonde. Her robe was of gan green, en train, and trimmed with revers of flesh-o-lored skin. Her corsage was cut high across the throat, from which fell a berthe of

THE PRESENTS were numerous and costly. Mr. Stench, presented the blooming bride with a 125-foot chimney, guaranteed to mislead the sharpest-nosed detective in the Board of Health. Mr. Stink-likethunder attached his card to a deed conveying to the happy husband that lot of land on the southwest corner of Forty-seventh street and Ashland avonue, and all the appurtenances of lights, livers, and lungs thereunto belonging. Master Gutmatter offered a miniature renderingtank in silver, which, when a spring was touch Master Gutmatter offered a ministure rendering-tank in silver, which, when a spring was touch-ed, emitted the exquisite odors to which the bride has been accustomed. Mr. and Mrs. O'Smellis presented a fine painting representing the Stock-Yards. The picture is most excellent, the expression having been caught by the artist when the wind was from the southwest. Dr. Ben Miller laid upon the table an elegantly-bound copy of the mortality list, with the com-pliments of the author. The other presents were equally appropriate, and too numerous to mention.

mention.

AT THE SUMPTIOUS EREAKFAST
to which the party sat down, immediately after
the ceremony, Mr. O'Smellus toasted the young
couple. He complimented the bridegroom as
an energetic man, who in his struggles with the
denizens of the city had made many enemies. an energetic mad, who has struggles with the denizens of the city had made many enemies. But he (the speaker) revered his young friend for it. It was evidence of energy, and he defied any one to deny that Mr. Stench was an energetic man. "He works night and day, when the weather is favorable," said Mr. O'Smellus, "and there is not a man, woman, or child in Chicago who does not know him, and who will not testify to his business instincts and his strict attention to the duties he has assumed."

The beautiful bridesmaid was then toasted, and Mr. Stinklikethunder arose to respond. He gallantly alluded to that Indian flower whose breath steals away the senses of whomsoever comes within reach of its influences. So with Miss Awfulsmell, who had, though still in the juicy years of her girlhood, already attracted attention in the social world for her pervading virtues and instinuating charms. [Applause.]

"THE BOARD OF HEALTH

was then drank (sitting), and Dr. Ben Mille responded to loud and repeated calls. He said Oh! doth not a meeting like this make amends
For all the long years I have wandered away.
To see thus around me my youth's early friends,
As smiling and bright as in that early day.

As smiting and bright as in that early day.

Yes, indeed may I call you my friends, and though much time has elapsed since I last visited you, yet you have been constantly in my mind, and I have always thought of you as if you were my own children. [Hear, hear.] On an occasion like this, it may say an auspicious occasion like this, it might be in order for me to explain some things which you do not understand. I have been accused of being your enemy; the howling hirelings of a prejudiced press have accused me of striving to banish you from your native soil; they have charged me with efforts to suppress you and with having put in motion the machinery of the Board of Health to crush you out and exterminate you. Have I done it? the machinery of the Board of Health to crush you out and exterminate you. Have I done it? [Cries of No. No.] No never, and by that star to which the needle turns, "by all the token flowers, that tell what words can never speak so well;" by the Fire the Gheber worships, and the smoke of Mahomet's pipe, I never will. [Long and enthuisatic applause, during which Mr. Stinkikethunder grasps the speaker's hand and calls for nine cheers, which are given.] In the language of the great I rish poet, I feel that I am now with those

whose breath
Will circle my name with a charm against death.
Mr. Stench and his bride departed immediately on the Southeastern Road for the city.
They spent the day and night calling upon the citizens of Chicago, and by midnight had visited every house in the city. It was generally known according to the profane or vituperative nature

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

MOVEMENT TO ERECT A NEW BUILDING.

About a year or eighteen months ago several of the older and more influential members of the Board of Trade, in an informal manner, discussed the propriety of seceding from the Board and forming a joint-stock company for the pur-pose of erecting a new building for commercial purposes. They were extremely dissatisfied with having to climb some fifty or sixty steps in order to reach the main hall. To do this three or four times each day was too much of a bodily task, and there was a general grumble all around. In the course of a short time the complaints on this acore became so numerous and so loud as to excite the attention of the Board of Directors of the

name such prominent places along Clark street as the Colisean, Kirchoff's, Ald. Tom Foley's, and Joe Cahill's, four of the largest institutions on the street. Clingen, at No. 222 Clark, supplies Aldermen, who jump through the City Clerk's windows when they are dry, with all the 10-cent drinks they can contain, and consequently be escapes without paying a license. The other places are mostly lager-beer saloons of the most shaky character,—so shaky, indeed, that the complaints of the payment of a license tax would land them high and dry in bankruptey.

The record thus far stands as follows: The True Theorem Twelfth to Division, State from the river to Twenty-second street, finds that there are 289 saloons, 220 of which are licensed and the remaining 69 entirely unlicensed, making a percentage of 31 per cent that are unlicensed.

From what can be learned around town, some of the streets in outside wards are even in worse condition than any yet visited. The truth will soon come, however, for every day will add somewhat to the Administration's record, and to make the first complaint, it is a notorious fact that even now in the dead of winter, when business is comparatively dull, the character, and the population is record, and knavery of some of his employes.

FIXING IT WITH THE "OLD MAN."

While the reporter was in the City Clerk's office taking off the list of licenses which served as the basis of his investigations, a man called Wakkins, a member of the Mayor's police, who is supposed to look after South Side saloons, came in and saw that the scribe was toiling over the Clark street places. After cursing the reporter for his zeal in attending to the collection of the city's dues, he cleared out.

Later in the day the reporter was in a Clark street saloon, and conversation ensued:

Says the keeper: "You had in an article about saloon licenses this morning?"

"I believe we did."

"I believe we did."

"And I understand you are going to have in

BUILDING A MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, "I believe we did."

"And I understand you are going to have in one on Clark street to-morrow morning?"

"Not that I know of. What of it?"

"Why, I have not got my license yet. I am going to get it, but I told the Old Man to go easy on me for a while, and I would settle up for cash on very reasonable terms, and as the prices of building material and labor are very low, the present time is auspicious for a realization of the scheme. So much faith exists in its feasibility that several gentlemen have expressed a willingness to take liberal blocks of stock in the enterprise. One of the best known operators on 'Change yeaterday informed a Tarsunz reporter that he would invest \$25,000, and that several others would take stock in various sums from \$5,000 to \$25,000. He thought that if the scheme were pushed there would not be the slightest difficulty in getting enough stock subscribed in two weeks. getting enough stock subscribed in two weeks to put the enterprise on such a footing as would logure its successful realization.

PATCH KNOWS NOTHING. WILL "TAX-PAYER" REFRESH HIS MEMORY? The following letter was received at THE TRIB-TNE office a few days ago:

the Editor of The Chicago Pribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Why don't you interview Mr. A.
Patch, one of Bailey's Building Inspectors and H.
O. Coivin's pets, who is always to be found at his ranch offices at Brown's salou, No. 47 North Clark Thomas Stout.

In order to sound the depth of Mr. Patch's in formation, a TRIBUNE man charged around the city yesterday in search of the knowledge-lader Inspector. Finally holing him at the office of the Superintendent, the newsgatherer charged

prise when the subject of frauds at the Charter election was broached. He had heard, Oh! election was broached. He had heard, Oh! yes, he had heard there was had work in some of the wards at that election, but he knew of nothing, Oh! no, absolutely nothing, concerning them. As to the Sixteenth Ward (Mr. Patch's ward), Oh! bless you, there had never been any frauds there of any kind; not of any kind, sir; positively none. Why he (Mr. Patch) should be suspected of cognizance of frauds anywhere, he (Mr. Patch) could not divine, as he (Mr. Patch) had never loaned himself to anything of the kind, and he (Mr. Patch) never would, and never will. As to the Ninth Ward, he (Mr. Patch) had never heard a word, not a ne (Mr. Patch) had never heard a word, not word; and he (Mr. Patch) had no reason to be

If "Tax-Payer" has any information as to Mr. Patch's information, now is the time for him ("Tax Payer") to crawl out of the brush.

LOCAL LETTERS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- Would you be kind enough o publish this call. We want every Republican these meetings, and it will do them good to

be there:

To the Voters of the Fourth Ward: We are on the eve of an important election. Every responsible, law-auding citizen should feel it his duty to take an active, earnest interest in the pointies of this city until the present lawiess rings are swept away, and our city offices placed in the hands of honest, faithful officials, who will do their duty without fear or favor. We want an honest Mayor, honest Treasurer, honest Assessors, honest Collectors. Can we get them? Yes! But how? By the honest citizens seeing that honest men are nominated, and then that honest men are elected, and not by their de-nothing, stay-at-home, haven't-time-to-attend-to-politics way of be there: honest men are elected, and not by their do-nothing, siny-at-home, haven't-time-to-situad-to-politics way of doing, permit the rabble, the thieves, the gamblers, etc., to again obtain possession of every office. A hall nas been rented, chairs provided, and every Saturday a ward meeting is held at No. 960 Wabsan avenue, near Twenty-second street. Able speakers have addressed the different meetings, at one of which Mr. J. Medill gave an interesting address upon Municipal Governments in the principal cities of Europe, and pointed out the causes that produce corruption in our own cities. Wirt Dexter also has been invited to address the Club. Now, gentlemen, turn out, let the roster of the Fourth Ward contain the name of every respectatio voter in the ward.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The Grand Jury adjourned early yesterday and did but little work. The Rooney murder

case was carried over until to-day. Boyd, Lee, and Rivers, the counterfeiters, left the County Jail yesterday for a trip to the State Penitentiary, in charge of United States officers, The County Treasurer reports that he has reeived from the different Collectors of the conn ty on this year's collections, to date, about

Dr. Wilder, the resurrectionist, came into the Criminal Court yesterday and was sentenced to three months in the County Jail, where he can ereafter be consu

The County Clerk is now busy making the Assessors' books for 1876. Any corrections in ownership of property can be made by application at that office at once.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Hospital opened bids vesterday for filling the Hospital grounds. There were three bids, being \$2.50, \$1.45, and \$1.35 per yard. The award was made to Edward Cady, the lowest bidder. Yesterday was arraignment day in the Criminal Court, and forty petty offenders pleaded. The most of the bardened group entered pleas of not guilty, and all were remanded for trial or

Mr. Ambler, the Secretary of the Citizens' Association, was at the building yesterday, endeavoring to get at a complete list of persons in the county who draw a living from the taxpayers as office-holders. His labor satisfied him that the number would not fall far short of 5,000. John Vollman, of New Frier, and Ferdinand Daemicke, of Blue Island, yesterday sent their resignations as Justices of the Peace to the County Clerk. The former has moved to tne city, and is now occupying his judicial mind in the management of a beer-saloon.

the management of a beer-saloon.

ANOTHER LAWTER IN TROUBLE.

An unusual case occupied a few minutes of Judge McAllister's time in the Criminal Coart yesterday morning, it being the trial of a lawyer named William C. Minard for failing to turn over money he had collected for a client. It appeared that he had been given a note for \$90 for collection, that he brought suit on it, and subsequently compromised the suit and settled with the parties for \$65. His defense was that he was in the employ of Frazier's Collection Agency at the time; that he acted for the Agency in collecting the note; that the Agency was in debt to him, and that he kept the money as a set-off on the debt, and this, notwithstanding the fact that he brought suit for the collection of the money as the aitorney of the parties in whose favor the note had been drawn. A jury was waived in the case, and the Court found Minard "guilty." In pronouncing the verdict the Court took occasion to read a lecture to "shysters" in general, and especially to those who infest the Criminal Court every day. He called them "social pests," a "disgrace to justice and the legal profession," and said if they had their deserts they would be behind the bars. Just such a lecture every morning would be a blessing, and would soon rid the Court of that disreputable class. Minard was ANOTHER LAWYER IN TROUBLE.

ing would be a blessing, and would soon rid the Court of that disreputable class. Minard was allowed to go his way with the intimation that it would be well for him to settle with his clients

allowed to go his way with the intimation that it would be well for him to settle with his clients. There is something in connection with the escape of Maldoon from the jail Thursday evening, and his subsequent capture, which does not redect a great deal of credit upon the management of that institution. It appears that the Clerk had been left in the jail alone, which is reprehensible, and that he left the outer door open when opening the inner door to let out a visitor, knowing that Muldoon and other desperate characters were at large in the hall, and near the door, and could step out if they desired,—which amounts to criminal earslessness. Add to this the fact that Muldoon, a notorious "crook," had been selected to enjoy special privileges, for hall-work, etc., and the looseness of the management is made more apparent. The feature of the capture is that there is a strong probability that it would never have been made without the aid of Michael Madden, a fellow-prisoner, to whom an escape is nothing new. He has turned up in the kitchen again, and, seeing the scuffle on the outer steps between Muldoon and the clerk, "escaped" himself, and gave the slarm, which led to Muldoon's capture several blocks distant. Thus, for once, two wrongs made a right.

The matter of the right of the County Com-

once, two wrongs made a right.

THE COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

The matter of the right of the County Commissioners to fix their own salaries, or to draw \$5 per day while the statutes prescribe \$2.50, is again exciting some attention. The Citizens' Association has taken hold of it and referred it to a special commistive, which will report in a few days, when the matter is likely to go into the courts. Commissioner Cleary, some days ago, expressed a desire to see the question settled, and it is believed will heartily co-operate with the Citizens' Association in whatever steps it may take. He takes a logical view of the situation, and says that, so long as there is a dispute about his legal rights in the matter, he is dispute about his legal rights in the matter, he is perplexed to know what to do. The question will scarcely be settled before the and of the

Receipts from water-rents yesterday were \$2,201, and from Mike Evans \$50,000.

The Special Committee on Telegraph, the tee on Markets, the Committee on Committee on Fire and Water are called for this The Committee on Echools, called for yeste ay afternoon, had no meeting.

Mike Evans gathered about \$20,000 yesterday The City Collector could get but \$200. The damages caused by the fire at the Fullert or avenue conduit last Wednesday have been all re-paired. The house for the machinery has been built; and all things made ready for a continuation of the work.

The Building Inspectors yesterday examin fourteen churches in the West Division, north of Washington street and south of Chicago avenue. Most of the buildings were found to be in nue. Most of the buildings were found to be in good condition. The Ada Street Methodist Church was found to have two exits, each 6 feet in width, and the large stove or furnace is situated at that end of the church just between the doors. Should a fire occur from the furnace, the escare would be completely cut off, and, as the building accommodates 1.200 people, a serious accident might occur. Another exit will be made. The Union Park Congregational Church will also need one. will also need one.

A day or two ago Marshal Goodell appointe a man named Muge as a detective and gave him instructions to watch certain patrolmen who were thought to be negligent in their duties. In his wanderings around the streets, keeping one eye on the "cops." Muge soon became an object of suspiction to the men he was detailed to watch, and was finally arrested, notwithstanding his assertions that he was a detective, and an explanation before a Police Court was necessary before he regained his freedom. Muge thinks that life is hard, and the officers say that they don't like to be watched. The Marshal, however, thinks that if a man is always attending to his duty he never need fear being caught napping man named Muge as a detective, and gave him duty he never need fear being caught napping

THE FINANCE COMMITTES.

The Finance Committee met in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon. There were present Ald. Heath, Stone, Schaffner, and Quirk, and the Comptroller.

Ald. Cullerton's resolution, offered at the last meeting of the Council, providing that the Mayor, Comptroller, Board of Public Works and the Council Committee on Finance hold a consultation with the Finance Committee of the County Board relative to the building of the Court-House, was taken up and discussed.

The Comptroller advised the Committee to go slow. The city was not in a condition to pay \$1,500,000 for a City-Hall, and he himself favored a building that would cost the city but \$500,000. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee met in the

\$1,500,000 for a City-Hall, and he himself favored a building that would cost the city but \$500,000. The City Treasury was depleted, and the Law Department had opined that no more money could be berrowed. There were various legal points in the resolution that should be well considered, and he thought that time should be taken in the next to be water.

taken in the matter.

The Committee favored such a step, and the resolution was laid over for further di and thought.

A pesition from R. C. Rounsavell for a rebate of \$2,900 paid as taxes under an assessment which was afterwards decided by the Supreme Court to be void, was taken up. It was referred to the country of the court to be void, was taken up. It was referred. Court to be void, was taken up. It was referred last week to the Law Department for an opinion, and one had been given to the effect that no such rebate could be made. The assessment was void owing to a technicality of the law, but the right to assess still remained, and the tax could still be collected under a new assessment ordinance. It was decided to recommend that it be placed on file.

could still be collected under a new assessment ordinance. It was decided to recommend that it be placed on file.

The petition of the stonecutters that was before the Committee at its last meeting, and which was referred for an opinion of the Law Department, was likewise disposed of. The opinion of the Law Department was to the effect that the Board of Public Works could employ such labor as they chose, irrespective of color, race, past or present condition, and the Council had no authority to direct them in this regard.

A petition for aid from the First Regiment Illinois State Guards, who want an appropriation for an armory, which had been referred for a legal opinion, was recommended placed on file. No appropriation could be made for such a purpose, but it was stated by a member of the Committee that halls would be rented, probably, for police-drill, and the First and Second Regiments might be allowed to use them for their

ments might be allowed to use them for the es on "off"-days. esolution of A.d. Hildreth for the reduc-The resolution of A.d. Hildrein for the reduc-tion of all school-teachers' salaries over \$1,000 was referred to the Law Department.

The conversation here took a private nature, and the reporters were kindly invited to vacate their chairs and depart, and nothing concerning the mystic conference could be learned.

CRIMINAL.

Dr. E. Aronstein was yesterday fined \$5 and costs by Justice Haines for assaulting Charles Fendt with a hatchet Feb. 8.

Michael Weisgerber, a contractor in the North Division, was srrested last evening and taken to the Chicago Avenue Station on a charge of lareny as bailee preferred by Peter Callagher.

Charles W. Pool was arrested at the instance The prisoner, it is charged, disposed of mort-Patrick Guerin, arrested on the charge of

robbing the residence of Walter Peck early in the week, attempted to saw his way out of the Twenty-second Street Station Thursday night. He was discovered by a son of Sergt. Fitzpatrick, who reported the facts to the station-keeper, and Patrick was removed to the Armory.

Some time ago the residence of J. A. Freeman at No. 257 West Harrison street, and of R. C. Hill, at No. 138 West Monroe street, were entered by burglars and personal property valued at \$200 stolen. Officer Plant arrested William Savage last evening for the crimes, and recovered a portion of what was stolen. The criminal will be arraigned before Scully this morning. morning. A man named John Thomas, alias Henry, hail-ing from St. Louis, was arrested by Detective Byan while attempting to dispose of a large broche shawl at Diamond's pawn office, at No.

261 Clark street. He claimed that the probelonged to his deceased wife, and was all the remained to remind him of her numberless va

the shawl awaits a claimant.

Edward Van Dorn, 18 years of age, entered the store of Samuel Felsenthal, at No. 23 Michigan avenue, last evening, and attempted to steal some goods. Mr. Felsenthal tried to stop him, when Edward drew a knife and attempted to stab Felsenthal. The timely arrival of an officer prevented a tragedy, as he took the would-be robber and murderer into custody and locked him up in the Chicago Avenue Station.

William H. Levy, the mock-auction man, charged with passing counterfeit money at Otto Bluhm's saloon Thursday afternoou, as mentioned in yesterday's Taibunz, had a partial examination before Commissioner Hoyne yester-day, and was held until Monday morning. Levy recently appeared as security for John Smith, the youth whose early years have been given to dealing in counterfeit 50-cent pieces. The present case, from the evidence thus far dis-closed, is decidedly against the mock-auction man.

man.

A man who gave the name of John Manning was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Murphy, of the Lake street squad, and locked up in the Armory as a suspicious character. The officer, attired in citizen's clothes, was overbauled at the Northwestern depot yesterday morning by Manning, who took him for a Grauger. He offered to pilot the officer to the Detroit depot, whither he was going, and went to the West Side, where he paid for their coffee. Near the Randolph street bridge Murphy recognized an acquaintages, and paid for their coffee. Near the Randolph street bridge Murphy recognized an acquaintance, and Manning seeing the game, slid off. He was subsequently arrested as stated. It was believed by the officer who took him in that he was a bunko-steerer, but those who know aver that no bunko-man has been about the city for a long time, and that Manning is a confidence operator of the most harmless character. He will be afforded an opportunity the morning to define his position to the edification of Summerfield.

forded an opportunity this morning to define his position to the edification of Summerfield.

About three months ago Austin Boyer, a dealer in lumber at Caloma, Berrien County, Mich., consigned some 8,000 feet of lumber, valued at about \$3,000, to the firm of Martin & Ivers, in this city. R. M. Martin and J. P. Ivers compose that firm, and receive their callers in an office on the top floor of the building on the southwest corner of Clark and Madison streets. They advertise to buy and sell goods on commission, print signs, etc., and, notwithstanding the multitude of their engagements, find time to deal in laths, shingles, and smoothplaned flooring. Rover shipped the firm of M. & I. the quantity of lumber above stated. After waiting a reasonable length of time, Boyer requested an account of sales, to which no response was made. He then came to the city and interviewed his factors without satisfactory result, and he caused their arrest on a charge of larceny. The defendants were held in bonds of \$2,000 for their appearance before Justice Haines vesterday. The evidence was confirmatory of Boyer's statements, but the defendants pleaded that the lumber was received by them by sale and delivery. Justice Haines sustained the demurer and discharged the men, on the ground that the

remedy must be sought by plaintiff in the civil

There will be a meeting this evening of the retail paint and glass dealers of this city, at the Central Hotel, on Market street, near Madison, to hear the report of the Committee, and take

The old members of the Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteers will assemble at No. 199 Madison street, Room 9, on the 22d of this month, at 2 o'clock p. m., in commemoration of Washing-ton's birthday, and to do such business as may ome before the organization.

correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercia lectures for the last time before his return Europe before the Sunday Lecture Society, a McCormick Hall, to-morrow afternoon at o'clock. His subject will be London. Admissio

Prof. Ransom Dexter. a well-known Naturalist, and Professor in the University of Chicago

SUBURBAN.

The Vigilants, a society recently established the best citizens. The object of the association epredations of horse-thieves.

sociable Thursday evening at Stanley's Hall, and the weather cold, the attendance was large. bers of the Baptist Church was held Tuesday evening. The Treasurer's report shows the affairs of the church to be in a satisfactory condi-

Last night are. U. S. Schayler, of Chicago, lectured before the Downer's Grove Literary Society. Subject: "The True Midas."

The locating-agent of the Narrow Gauge Road has gone to Plainfield, where he is working up considerable enthusiasm in favor of the enter-

take the amranative and the Downer's Grove So-ciety the negative side of the question. The Downer's Grove Society will be represented by Messrs. C. Carpenter, E. W. Farrar, and Prof. D. F. Higgins. It is expected that Escher & Bros.. who went into bankruptcy here not long ago, will be able to settle with their creditors in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Lewis Strouse has recently returned from The Rev. D. T. Richards paid the Grove a

NAPERVILLE.

The question regarding the proprietorship of the Court-House equare in this village has afforded some citizens matter for discussion for some time past. But by a document received from Washington it appears that the as by the original patent it was transferred by the Government to the Commissioner of Du Page and their successors in office. This ends what at one time threatened endless litigation. what at one time threatened endless litigation.

The heavy rains of the latter part of last week
made the roads in this vicinity almost impassable, thus preventing farmers from visiting the
village, and causing a lull in business. During
the present week, however, the roads have been
constantly improving, and merchauts are assumtone their worted chearfulness. ing their wonted cheerfulness.
On account of ill-health the Rev. Mr. Knechel, for many years pastor of the Evangelical German Church in this village, is about to retire from the active duties of the ministry for a

will be given at Boccker's Hall, for the benefit of St. John's Church.

Prof. D. F. Higgins paid his Naperville friends

short visit recently.

A party of gold-seekers are preparing to start rom this place for the Black Hills about from this place for the Black Hills about April 1. The last lecture of the N. L. A. Course will be delivered Tuesday by B. F. Taylor; subject unannounced
A successful series of revival meetings has been held here during the past two weeks.

LA GRANGE.

Through the agency of the "Mite Society nd LaGrange Dramatic Club the citizens have been enjoying a series of lectures and literary entertainments of a high order during the pres-

The Rev. M. Leuson lectured last night. The subject was: "Tour in the Holy Land." The lecture was given under the auspices of the

lecture was given under the suspices of the Guilt Society.

The Railroad Company have taken possession of their new depot here. The building presents a neat appearance, and is sufficiently commodious to supply the wants of the growing village for several years to come.

Mr. C. C. Sav has been recently appointed Postmaster, and the Poet-Office removed from West Lyons to this place.

The church trial of Andrew Brown, on charges preferred by H. B. Hurd, which was to have be-gun at the Methodist Church yesterday evening, has been postponed until Thursday on account of the dangerous sickness of Mr. Brown's mother-in-law.

Opening of a New Billiard Room.

James E. Fanning, well and favorably known to the great mass of billiard patrons in this city, has gone into business for himself once more, and will open his new place at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It is located at new piace at 10 clock this atternoon. It is located at Nos. 112 and 114 Randolph street, and consists of a fine billiard room and a bar that is well stocked with the best that the market affords. Billy Burleigh, the noted billiard-player, has been engaged as superin-tendent, and between him and the proprietor there can be no doubt but that customers will be well at-tended to.

To make space for new stock, we are closing out our second-hand square pianos, including Steinways, at unprecedentedly low prices. Pianos to rent, and rent deducted if purchased. Lyon & Healy, State and Morros attracts.

Mother Goose, Reconstructed, There was an old woman lived under the nill, And if she's not gone she lives there still. She declares the "Domestic" the best pattern to buy

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

such further steps as shall be suggested.

Moncure D. Conway, the brilliant London

Prof. Ransom Dexter, a well-known Naturalist, and Professor in the University of Chicago, will lecture in Farwell Hall Thursday evening. He will talk about the Phenomena of the Brain and Spinal-Cord, tracing the physical and mental development of man from the fish upwards, with many beautiful illustrations.

The Germania Misunerchor, with the assistance of Mme. Jenny Vally, will give a concert this evening at Turner-Hall, with the following programme:

Mms. Jenny Vally and Mesers. Christman

Last night Mrs. O. B. Schuyler, of Chicago,

nas gone to Piainueld, where he is working up considerable enthusiasm in favor of the enterprise. It is the belief of the knowing ones that the road will extend in a southwesterly course from this village to Plainfield.

The joint discussion between the Downer's Grove and Naperville Literary Societies will take place at Naperville Monday evening, Feb. 28. The question will be: "Kesolved That a limit."

The question will be: "Resolved, That a limited monarchy is preferable to a republican form of government." The Naparville Society will take the affirmative and the Downer's Grove So-

flying visit last week.

Second-Hand Pianos

Lundborg's Perfumes

Church Organ Cheap.

A very fine ten-stop reed organ, with imitation pipe top, three sets of reeds, in perfect order, for \$300; original price, \$450. But little used, and warranted good as new. At the Root & Sons Music Co.'s., 150

A Grandson of the late Duke of Bruns

The grandson of the late Duke of Brunswick, whose diamonds and eccentric demeanor were for so many years the "talk of the town" in Paris. London, and Brussels, has just been found guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, and unlawfully wearing the uniform of a French officer. He is the son of the Vicomtesse de Civry, who, upon the ground that her mother was duly married to the Duke of Brunswick, and that she is therefore his legal heires, has instituted proceedings against the corpora-

tion of Geneva to recover the sum left by the Duke of Brunswick to that city. The young Viscount, her son, appears to have anticipated a favorable decision of his mother's suit by profuse expenditure in Paris, but the offense especially imputed to him was having taken part in the review of the French troops by Marshal MacMabon last June. In order that he might figure to advantage on that occasion, he purchased a borse on credit, donned the uniform of an officer in the French Chasseurs, and joined the Marshal's staff. When the vender of the horse applied to him for payment he wrote him a violent letter, and challenged him to mortal combat. The creditor, hoping perhaps to get something on account, accepted the challenge, but when he repaired to the place of meeting his debtor and adversary was nowhere to be found. He was, however, afterward discovered by the Police, and, notwithstanding the advocacy of M. Lachaud, sentenced to two month's imprisonment.

CROOKED WHISKY IN THE ARMY. How Gen. John A. Logan Was Mys-

tified.

Written for The Cheago Tribune.
In the earlier stages of the whisky trials at t. Louis, frequent mention was made of John McFail's operations in, or connection with, crooked whisky. He has reappeared at irreguar intervals since, and a group of ex-soldiers in this city have felt unusual interest in the little bits of evidence about him, and in tracing his personal history. They lost all interest in the ses of Joyce, Maguire, McDonald, etc., when developments as to the operations of John Mcindefiniteness of the dispatches about McFall was a good feature, although a tantalizing one, as it allowed scope for surmises as to the man's

identity. These ex-soldiers, officers as well as privates had recollections of the crooked whisky oper ations of one John McFall in the old war-times and they believed the St. Louis McFall the sam man. Whether he is or not, the story as they

tell it is a good one: John McFall was a Sutler in the army, and a popular one. His stock was always complete. He selected it with unerring instinct as to what the boys wauted. He thought of many devices and specialties outside the usual line of Sutle supplies; and he was, in addition to all this, a good-natured man, who rarely failed to find an excuse for filling a boy's canteen with whisky.

McFall was in league with subordinate officers and privates; but his operations were too extensive to escape observation, and he retired un-

der a cloud of suspicion. He returned in a few months, a reformed man He had high notions of the mission of a Sutler. The Sanitary Commission had opened his eyes as to the evil of his old ways, and as to the ne-The Sanitary Commission had opened his ever as to the evil of his old ways, and as to the necessities and privileges of the trade as the officer of the Commission would have it conducted. He had taken the ladies, the good old mothers and the sweethearts at home, into his confidence, and they had advised him to deal largely in canned fruit. He remembered, himself, the eagerness with which the boys in hospital gulped down, a half-peach, and the stubbornness with which they licked the spoon; and he resolved that it should be so no more. He went to the famous Lake-Shore region, and made a contract to have a hundred thousand cans of the most luscious peaches put up under his a contract to have a hundred thousand cans of the most lusciouts peaches put up under his own supervision. He proposed to make a specialty of these, and had had the cans labeled "J. McFali's Best Peaches—Put Up for the Army Trade Under Advice of the United States Sanitary Commission," etc. He put his stock in shape in a new and gorgeous tent, meeting all inquiries as to corn-juice, all winks, hints, signs, maneuvres of the old members of the inner circle, with the declaration that the whisky trade was too risky for him, and he was going to do a square business.

ng to do a square business.

There was for a time only a moderate demand There was for a time only a moderate demand for the peaches, but the Sutier showed no impatience or disappointment. Possibly he had made a mistake in putting up so many cans, but he thought not. In the course of a few weeks there was a run on the establishment. The boys had discovered (no one over knew just how this was brought about) that the cans contained whisky. They were discret men, however, and McFall knew were discreet men, however, and McFall knew he could trust them. "J. McFall's Best" be came a synonym for whisky, and took the place

came a synonym for whisky, and took the place of all the other elang names bestowed upon that beverage; and for many months all moved smoothly.

One day, an Irish regiment stopped for dinner near the camp, and the men accidentally came into possession of several cans of "J. McFall's Best." The secret was cut, and men of other brigades made pulgrimages to McFall's teot; and in time the report reached headquarters that McFall had violated his pledge, and was doing an illicit business. Gen. Logan, in command of the corps, organized a raid; but, in some way, information was conveyed to McFall that his stock was to be seized. He threw himself on the mercy of the regiment, and between midnight and morning the greater part of the stock on hand of "J. Mo-

seized. He threw himself on the mercy of the regiment, and between midnight and morning the greater part of the stock on hand of "J. Mc-Fall's Best" was surreptitiously conveyed from the Sutler's test to the quarters of the officers and men, secreted under bunks and in innocent-looking camp-kettles and boxes.

The Provest Guard pounced down on John McFall, Sutler and crooked dealer in whisky, according to programme, and took possession of the entire stock. They found much fruit and a few boxes of cans containing whisky, and confiscated the latter, duly reporting to Gen. Logan. The General was not satisfied. The officers and men of — Regiment were still abundantly supplied with "J. McFall's Rest;" but all efforts to discover the source of supply were unavailing. At last a suspicion of the true state of affairs came over the General's mind, and another raid was ordered. But again information was conveyed to those interested in concealment, and houses were set in order. The only boxes of "J. McFall's Best" seized were found in the Colonel's kitchen and under the bunk of the Chaplain.

Just how the affair was managed, Gen. Logan never knew; but certain it is, that, even after the — Regiment was on the march, his military eyes were eften offended by the sight of numerous empty car's about the quarters of eaid regiment, each can bearing the tentalizing label, "J. McFall's Best"

Depletion Extraordinary.

Depletion Extraord: Dary.

Authory are Round.

It makes one studder to read in Amelot de la Houssaie's Memoires that Louis the Thirteenth was bled forty-seven times, and emetized, or purged. 215 times, in a single year. Unnecessary bleeding had something to do with Raphael's early death. Although, during the last thirty or forty years, the practice of bleeding has been reduced in France to narrow limits, its abuse still persists in the Spanish and Italian peninsulas, and strangers ought to be warned of it. The Italian dectors outdo the Sangrados of every other country in the world in employing vene-section for almost every complaint. You may meet with Italians who have been bled 150 times in the course of their lives. The doctors justification is, that the exceptional climate of Turin renders this remedial measure indispensable! One of their most notable victims must be fresh in every one's memory. On the 19th of May 1851 after a terms deaths. bie! One of their most notable victims must be fresh in every one's memory. On the 19th of May, 1861, after a stormy debate in Partiament, Count Cavour west bome depressed and anxious. In the night he was awoke by vomiting and intestinal pains, the consequence of indirection, which frequently occurs under similar circumstances. He was bled immediately; again at 8 in the morning; again at 5 in the afternoon. The Paris medical journals did not conceal their conviction that under such treatment the illustrious stateeman's case was hopeless. On the let and 2d of June he was bled again; again on the 4th. On the morning of the 7th he died. In the November following, one of his doctors fell a martyr to the same absurd system, having undergone, in the illness which carried him off, seven bleedings, besides numerous lecchings.

A Remarkable Wager and Its Singu

A Remarkable Wager and Its Singalar Har Heaults.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Some years ago, J. W. Serviss, of Amsterdam, and David Manny, of the Manny House, in order to play a joke on Stephen Arnold, of the Arnold House, both of that place, went to him and said that they had bet drinks on a certain question in dispute, and that they desired him to act as referee, the drinks to be paid for when the bet was decided. Mr. Arnold scepted the terms, and drinks to the amount of \$2.50 were disposed of. Mr. Serviss then said that he had bet Manny, the drinks to the entire party at Arnold's that, when the spire of the new Catholic cathedral fell, it would fall to the west; while Manny had bet that it would fall to the east. Of course the laugh was upon Arnold. He looked puzzled for a moment, then quietly producing a book, he carefully noted down the terms of the bet. During the gale of last week the spire of that cathedral fell. It fell to the east. Tidings of the fact reached Arnold, who drew on his Ulster as if he had been greased, drove up to his house as rapidly as possible, produced the book in which he had recorded the bet, and almost before Mr.

Servise had heard of the fall of the spire he presented with a bill for \$2.50 worth of drinks with seven years' interest added.

The Spectroscope,

The Spectroscope.

New York Num.

If the spectroscope is valuable and emcient in matters celestial, it is not less so in those of a terrestrial nature. For tests and analyses as a laboratory instrument, it becomes every day more serviceable. One of its applications is well worth notice, namely, in testing the quality of water. In some places water is to be found injurious to health, owing, perhaps, to its being contaminated by infiltration from a sewer or cesspool. The spectroscope furnishes the mean of discovering such infiltration. Thus a quantity of salt of lithium is thrown into the swerce cesspool, and, after a time, the drinking water is examined by this wonderful instrument. If the lithium line appears in the spectrum, it is proof that some portion of the lithium salthrown into the sewer has found its way into the drinking water, and that the latter is consequently poisoned by foul drainage. quently poisoned by foul drainage.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Live

O11.

Dr. Hardwicke, Coroner of Middlesex, writes: "1the classes of tubercular diseases, including Commution, so prevalent in our great centres of population for use of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil is stited with manifold advantages." Sold in capsuled imperial Half-Fints, \$1, by all Druggists. Sole Consignation Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Ca., New York.

CORLIES—Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the red dence of her brother-in-law, Edwin Maynard, Man W. Corlies, widow of the late Alfred W. Corlies, of Ne Funeral services at the house, No. 83 South Ashlaw. w., Sunday, at 3:30 p. m. Friends of the family or nvited. The remains will be taken to New York

Interment.

FERGUSON—Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, at No. 12

North Sangamon-et., Thomas L. Ferguson, aged ;
years and 6 months; also, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, at
No. 152 North Sangamon-et., Virginia Ferguson, age
5 years and 6 months. HALLOCK-In this city, Feb. 18, at his residence No. 477 West Huron-st., Arden M. Hallock, aged in

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Brooklyn and New York City papers please copp. GOLDSMITH—In this city, Feb. 17, of consumption Filliam Goldsmith, aged 42 years.

WIER—Feb. 18, Lizzie E., beloved wife of Austin R. Vier, aged 29 years. Funeral from her late residence, No. 459 Vernenas, aturday morning at 8 o'clock. Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

COLWELL—At Jackson, Mich., Monday, Feb. 14 of heart disease, C. L. Colwell, aged 30 years.

RICHARDSON—In Winnetka, Ill., Feb. 17, of searly fever, Marion S., youngest daughter of George 8. on Lens K. Richardson.

EF Kenosha (Wis.) papers please copy.

wilson—In New York on the 12th inst, of bre er, Henry Bradford Wilson, of Chicago, aged & Remains to be interred in Greenwood. Remans to be interred in Greenwood.

PERRY—Feb. 17, of typhold fewer, at his residence.

No. 546 North Wells-st., Darwin W. Perry.

His remains were taken to Middson, Wis., where the following on the 19th inst.

Buffalo papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEM INTS.

THE SCANDINAVIANS. The Scandinavian Republican Club will hold a mos-ing to-night at 8 o'clock, at Aurora Hali, No. 114 Mi-waukee-av. Permanent öfficers will be elected other important business transacted, Able speaker in the English and Scandinavian languages will ad-dress the meeting.

THIRD WARD.

The Citizens' Club of the Third Ward will hold a
meeting to-night in the lecture-room of the Bennet
Medical College, 511 and 513 state-st, and invite the
citizens of the ward to meet with them. FOURTH WARD. The Fourth Ward Republican Ciub will meet at their club-soom, 960 Wabash-av., this evening. All are in-

POURTEENTH WARD. The Republican Club of the Fourteenth ward will old an adjourned meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, t Benz Hall, West Laxest, to elect officers and per-ect the permanent organization of the Cluo.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Sixteenth Fard will be held at George Schneitman's, corner arrabee and Centre-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock usiness of importance will be transacted. NINETEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Nineteenth Ward in the Gymnasium of the No Turner Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. CONFECTIONERY CELEBRATED througher the Union—expressed to . 1 b and ur parts. 1 lb and upward a 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address GUNTHER, Coafee tioner, Chicaro.

AUCTION SALES. By S. DINGEE & CO., THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., Great Storage and Chattel Mortgage Sale of rich and handsome

Forty Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets.
A large assortment of
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITUES. Elegant Lounges, Easy-Chairs, Tables,
Book-cases, Wardrobes, Secretaries, and Della
Also, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. The entire Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stores,
Crockery, Silver, Plated, and Kitches Was,
Planos, Sewing Machines, Oil Paintings, Chromes, 62,
Being the contents of a

LARGE COUNTRY DWELLING

noved to our Warerooms for convenience of Also, a part of a jobber's stock of GROCERIES AND GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

Together with a large stock of MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANDISE.
The sale to be made without reserve, and worthy sention of dealers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabash-av. On Saturday, Feb. 19 at 9:30 o'clock Ten Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots, Glassware, Household Furniture.

We shall close out all the goods on sale to make ross for our Express Sale next Thursday, as it requires its whole floor. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Book Cass, Hall Trees, Extension and Bresshast Tables, Washnots, Walnut Bedsteads and Buresus, Marbie and Wood Top Tables, Easy and Camp Chairs, Louises, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses. Woven Wire and Spring Mattresses. Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, Carpets, 3:0 yards second-hand Occos Mating, 2 Grover & Baker Sewing Machines un perfect order.

GEO, F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. WE ARE OFFERING AT OUR REGULAR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALES,

FULL LINES OF SPRING STYLES

BOOTS & SHOES Manufacturers are daily asking for CASE ADVANCES TO TIDE OVER THESE HARD TIMES, and these goods we do not February 23, at 9:30 a.m., by catalogue, shall close 1,200 CASES. GEO. P. GORE & O., 68 and 70 Watash-47.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONSERS, 100 BAST MADISON-ST. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, White Granite and Gas ware, Fine Table Cutlery and General Merchandise. At Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st. it Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-SL,

FINE TABLE CUTLERY, CARPETS

20 BARRELS GROUND COFFEE,

50 cases Family Baking Powder, manufactured at the
"Toledo Chemical Works," and guaranteed equal is
any Baking Powder in the market. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,

GLASSWARE, WOODEN WARE, MATS,

THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at 9:30 o'clost. DRYGOODS FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, WOOLENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

2,800 cases Boots and Shoes at Anchim,

Tussday Morning, Feb. 22, at 9:30 o'clock. Choice lines of New York and Philadelphia are Goods, fully adapted to the trade. JAS. P. MONAMARA & CO., Austiness V

Essays by Max Mueller-Travels in Oceanica, Australasia, and India.

LITERATURE.

Genesis.

The Chaldean Account

Memoirs of John Quincy Adams Scientific Works-" The Devil's Chain."

A Wonderful Book on Michael gelo-Shakspeare Lexicon-American Records.

An English Etcher, and Some Co Etchings---Longevity an Inheritance.

Expertation of Books from Great B ain: The United States the Heaviest Customer.

The Flora of Angola, in Africa;

Baobab, Oil-Palm, Cashew-Nut,

Ground-Nut, Welwitschia Mi-

rabilis, Etc., Etc. LITERATURE.

CHALDEAN LEGENDS.
THE CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF GENERIS, CONTATHE DESCRIPTION OF THE CREATION, THE FAMAN, THE DELUCE, THE TOWER OF BASEL.
HOW, THE DELUCE, THE TOWER OF BASEL.
HOW, THE DELUCE, THE TOWER OF MANEL.
HOW, THE DELUCE, THE TOWER OF MANEL.
HOW, THE DELUCE OF THE TOWER OF THE It is but a short time since Mr. Smith

d a history of the excavations in ! by which he recovered a portion of the Assyrian Library from the ruins of the apalus of the Greeks. In that account the Times of the Patriarchs, which he was deciphering from the broken and frag ary tablets discovered and conveye the British Museum. Since the of the records of his "Assyrian Dis-ies," he has been industriously engaged in og such of the various fragme ranslating their mystical inscriptions. prought the work of intepret conclusion as may be with the material his possession, Mr. Smith presents, in to a general demand, the results of his gations. With characteristic modesty, nounces his renderings provisional, a his readers to accept them with the same

that he has used in offering them.

He prefaces the transcript of the legend a brief sketch of the circumstances in wh Assyrian Library was found, and of the ture of Babylonia and Assyria which he been recovered. The books of the Ass cotta tablets, of all sizes, from 1 inch 1 above 12 inches square. It is posed that the collection forming the posed that the collection forming the Library at Nineveh was kept in the rooms of the King's palace, under the chargoniar Librarians. The tablets seem to been labeled and catalogued for conveniagrence. Judging from the fragments discout it is estimated that the library contain wards of 10,000 tablets. The majority of books were collected during the reasonable of the Samurbanipol, B. O. 670, who was a murpatron of learning. His agents search dominions for treasures of literature, and, ing them to Nineveh, copied them for the of the Boyal Library.

ing them to Niceveh, copied them for the of the Royal Library.

Among the works thus gathered togeth treatsee upon Astronomy, Astrology, B Mathematics, Grammar, Lexicography, History, and Geography. As in most l of modern times, fiction had a prominen in the department of Literature, and legands, and myths were present in measure. When the building which contain Royal Library was defreyed, the table among the ruins and suffered every sor july. They were scattered, broken, accrehed by the heat of the burning pall soaked by the rains that percolated through the same that the soaked by the rains that percolated through the same that the same through the same that the same through through through the same through the same through the same thro jury. They were scattered, broken, oscorched by the heat of the burning pals scaked by the rains that perceisted thros overlying debris. Yet, by dint of pation the fragments recovered have been joi gether so that many of them have be with a satisfactory degree of intelligence with a satisfactory degree of intelligence of the Deluga, which is composed of fragments, and yet is still incomplete. The story of the Creation and Fall a covered a series of trainer tablets; but discovered are in a very mutilated conot a single tablet being perfect. So far Smith has been able to determine from isting fragments, the story agrees generate Mosaic account of the Creation, but originally to have been much more a detail. This, like the other legands githe volume, was doubties handed from generation to generation by word of before it was finally committed to writin occurrence of the legends in the Assyrian gives evidence, according to their take they were believed by the Babyloni ing the period from B. C. 2000 to 1500. In printing these legends exactly a read them from the tablets, line for word for word, with all chasms and defect indicated, Mr. Smith has treated his sub perfect candor. Of course, his translation accords with their own judgment. So the significance given by the author source and broken reading seems far-still, the legends, as they stand, are of enterest, and will be extentively studied we and theologians.

Carre yaon a Greman Workshop. By Murical Foreign Manber of the Frestets, etc. Volume 17. Essays Crisers tota, etc. Volume 17. Essays Crisers of Live Tree, 17. Carrendon of the nine papers included volume are connected with the Science parative Philology, which Prof. Muriabored so efficiently, during the passifive years, to construct and sustain. maining two articles reproduce the "Li Missions, Delivered in Westminster Abi 3, 1873," and the sketch of Henry Thombrooke, with extracts from His Manseri on Comparative Philology," printed Edinburg Review in 1872. The scientific of these essays can be properly Edinburg Review in 1872. The scientis of these essays can be properly by students of the science of Langua, yet the general reader will not fail to a them a high opinion of the liberal throad culture, and the simple, unwo presending character of the writer. As fect of this impression is really worth the general reader will be persuaded knowledge marely solightening the which the papers may furnish school-

quirers.

When Max Mueller opens a lectur
that delivered in the Imperial Ut Straeburg, May 23, 1872, with a 1 the facilities offered in a foreign lap prosecution of his favories studies, this youth, that of being a Professor i man university; when he closes a lead does this, with an excess adjustion hearers, the students of the science grage, should never "lose sight of times; conscientiousness and modests with other noble utterances, "L es had heard of the fall of the spire be wanted with a bill for \$2.50 worth of drinks, seven years' interest added.

The Spectroscope.

The Spectroscope.

New York Sun.

the spectroscope is valuable and efficient in ers celest.al, it is not less so in those of a strial nature. For tests and analyses as a ratory instrument, it becomes every day serviceable. One of its applications is worth notice, namely, in testing the quality ater. In some places water is to be found in the strict of the sun to the side of the sun to the strict of the sun to the service of the sun to the service of salt of the unit strown into the sewer or nool, and, after a time, the drinking water amined by this wonderful instrument. If it is a full that some portion of the lithium salt we not the sewer has found its way into irinking water, and that the latter is consecutly poisoned by foul drainage.

de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Live . Hardwicke, Coroner for Middlesex, writes: "In lasses of tubercular diseases, including Consump-so prevalent in our great centres of population, ise of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil is attended manifold-advantages." Sold in capsuled Impe-Half-Pints, 31, by all Druggists. Sole Consignees, ir, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the ed States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New

DEATHS. ORLIES—Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at the real se of her brother-in-law, Edwin Maynard, Maria Corlies, widow of the late Alfred W. Corlies, of New

c City. ineral services at the house, No. 83 South Ashland Sunday, at 3:30 p. m. Friends of the family are ted. The remains will be taken to New York for ment.
ERGUSON—Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, at No. 151
th Sangamon-st., Thomas L. Ferguson, aged 1
s and 6 months; also, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, at
152 North Sangamon-st., Virginia Ferguson, aged
ars and 6 months.
ALLOCK—In this city, Feb. 18, at his residence
477 West Huron-st., Arden M. Hallock, aged 54

otice of funeral hereafter,

Brooklyn and New York City papers please copy.

otice of funeral hereafter, Bernouse copy, occupant and New York City papers please copy, oLDSMITH—In this city, Feb. 17, of consumption, liam Goldsmith, aged 42 years. VIER—Feb. 18, Lizzie E., beloved wife of Austin H. er, aged 29 years. Per aged 29 years. Wiere—In the her aged 29 years. Wiere—In the her aged 29 years. Wiere and the hereafter of hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of hereafter of the hereafter of hereafter of the hereafter of hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of the hereafter of hereafter of the here

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEM ONTS. THE SCANDINAVIANS.

This Citizens' Club of the Third Ward will hold a eting to-night in the lecture-room of the Bennets dical College, 511 and 513 state-st., and invite the izens of the ward to meet with them. FOURTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward will d an adjourned meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, Benz Hall, West Lukest, to elect officers and per-tent the permanent organization of the Club.

SIXTEENTH WARD. a meeting of the Republican Clab of the Sixteenth and will be held at George Schneitman's, corner trabee and Centre-sts., this evening at 8 o'clock siness of importance will be transacted. NINETEENTH WARD. -

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the neteenth Ward in the Gymnasium of the North Side rner Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. CONFECTIONERY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts, 1 h and upward at 25, 40, 60c per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. By S. DINGEE & CO., THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Storage and Chattel Mortgage Sale of rich and hands

New Household Furniture. Forty Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets.
A large assortment of
BRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, ant Lounges, Easy-Chairs, Tables,
Book-cases, Wardrobes, Secretaries, and Deals,
Also, ECOND HAND FURNITURE.

entire Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Silver, Pinted, and Kitchen Wars, os, Sewing Machines, Oil Paintings, Chromos, etc., Being the contents of a ARGE COUNTRY DWELLING oved to our Warerooms for convenience of as Also, a part of a jobber's stock of REOCERIES AND GROCERS' SUNDRIES,

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av. Saturday, Feb. 19 at 9:30 o'clock,

Ten Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots, Glassware, Household Furniture. AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
all close out all the goods on sale to make room
it Express Sale next Thursday, as it requires the
floor. Parlor and Chamber Seta, Book Cases,
frees, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Whatwainut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and
Top Tables, Easy and Camp Chairs, Lounges,
Wool, and Husk Mattresses. Woven Wire and
it Mattresses. Parlor and Office Desks, ShowCarpets, 200 yards second-hand Cocco Matting,
er & Baker Sewing Machines in perfect order,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

E ARE OFFERING ILAR WEDNESDAY AUCTION SALES, FULL LINES OF SPRING STYLES

OTS & SHOES

OF ALL GRADES.

nufacturers are daily asking for CASH
ANCES TO TIDE OVER THESE
D TIMES, and these goods we do not oruary 23, at 9:30 a.m., by catalogue, close 1,200 CASES. P. GORE & CO., 65 and 70 Wabash-87. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 100 EAST MADISON-ST.

ERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 9:30 o'clock,
OUSEHOLD GOODS, ure, Carpets, Stoves, White Granite and Gias Fine Table Cutlery and General Merchandise, At Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st. ters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.

MESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23, at 9:30 o'clock, TE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE, GLASSWARE, WOODEN WARE, MATS, FINE TABLE CUTLERY, 20 BARRELS GROUND COFFEE,
Family Baking Powder, manufactured at the
o Chemical Works," and guaranteed equal to
ding Powder in the market.

ERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE RSDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at 9:30 o'clock. At Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

RYGOODS, FINE CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, OCLENS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. ourg Edgings and Insertings. AS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

117 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison. CASES Boots and Shoes at Anction, usaday Morning, Feb. 22, at 9:30 o'clock. in the of New York and Philadelphia Spring fully adapted to the trade.

JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO., Auctionsess. LITERATURE.

The Chaldean Account of Genesis.

Essays by Max Mueller --Travels in Oceanica, Australasia, and India.

Memoirs of John Quincy Adams --Scientific Works--" The Devil's Chain."

A Wonderful Book on Michael Angelo-Shakspeare Lexicon-American Records.

An English Etcher, and Some Costly Etchings---Longevity an Inheritance.

Expartation of Books from Great Britain: The United States the Heaviest Customer.

The Flora of Angola, in Africa: The Raobab, Oil-Palm, Cashew-Nut, Ground-Nut, Welwitschia Mirabilis, Etc., Etc.

LITERATURE.

CHALDEAN LEGENDS. CHALDEAN LEGENDS.

THE CHALDEAN ACQUINT OF GENERIS, CONTAINING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE CREATION, THE FALL OF MAN, THE DELUCE, THE TOWER OF BARKI, RIC., ETC. BY GEORGE SMITH, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, Author of "Asyrian Discoveries," etc. With Illustrations. Svo., pp. 319. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$2.

Price, St.

It is but a short time since Mr. Smith published a history of the excavations in Nineveh by which he recovered a portion of the Royal of Sennacherib and Assurbanipol, the Sardan-apalus of the Greeks. In that account he gave some information concerning the legends of the Creation, the Deluge, the Tower of Babel, and Creation, the Deluge, the Tower of Babel, and the Times of the Patriarchs, which he was then deciphering from the broken and fragmentary tablets discovered and conveyed to the British Museum. Since the issue of the records of his "Assyrian Discoveries," he has been industriously engaged in uniting such of the various fragments of the legends as have been preserved, and in reading and the preserved, and in reading and translating their mystical inscriptions. Having brought the work of interpretation as near to a conclusion as may be with the material now in his possession, Mr. Smith presents, in answer to a general demand, the results of his investigations. With characteristic modesty, he pronounces his renderings provisional, and asks his reader to account them with the same reserve. his readers to accept them with the same reserve

his readers to accept them with the same reserve that he has used in offering them.

He prefaces the transcript of the legends with a brief sketch of the circumstances in which the Assyrian Library was found, and of the litera-ture of Babylonia and Assyria which has thus been recovered. The books of the Assyrians were printed in cunieform characters upon terra-cotts tablets, of all sizes, from 1 inch long to above 12 inchas source. It is supabove 12 inches square. It is sup-posed that the collection forming the Royal Labrary at Nineveh was kept in the upper

PAPERS BY MAX MUELLER. PAPERS BY MAX MUELLER.

CHIP FROM A GERMAN WORKSHOP. BY F. MAX MUELLER, Foreign Member of the Franch Institute, sto. Volume IV. Estats CRIEFLY ON THE SCIENCE OF LAWOUAGE. With Index to Vols. III, and IV. 12mo., pp. 565. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Price, \$2.50.

Seven of the nine papers included in this volume are connected with the Science of Comparative Philology, which Prof. Mueller has labored so efficiently, during the past twenty-five years, to construct and sustain. The remaining two articles reproduce the "Lecture on maining two articles reproduce the " Lecture on Missions, Delivered in Westminster Abbey, Dec. 3. 1873," and the sketch of Henry Thomas Cole-brooke, with extracts from His Manscript Notes on Comparative Philology," printed in the Edinburg Review in 1872. The eccentific value of these controls of the state of these essays can be properly estimated by students of the science of Language only; yet the general reader will not fail to gain from them a high opinion of the liberal mind, the broad culture, and the simple, unworldly, un-protending character of the writer. And the ef-fect of this impression is really worth more—so the general reader will be persuaded—than any knowledge merely enlightening the intellect which the papers may furnish scholarly in-quirers.

Quirers.

When Max Mueller opens a lecture as he did that delivered in the Imperial University of Straeburg, May 23, 1872, with a feeling declaration of the Straeburg, May 23, 1872, with a feeling declaration of the Straeburg, May 23, 1872, Weitharland, and of the sacrifice he has made in giving up, on account of the facilities offered in a foreign land for the prosecution of his favorite studies, the hope of his youth, that of being a Professor in a German university; when he closes a lecture, as he does this, with an earnest adjuration that his hearers, the students of the existence of Language, should never "lose sight of two virtues; conscientiousness and modesty," saying with other noble utterances, "Let m all has been as the student of the connect of

libility. Only through a frank, honest, and truly brotherly co-operation can we hope for a true advancement of knowledge. We all want the same thing; we all are ctymologists,—that is, lovers of Truth. For this, before all things, the spirit of Truth, which is the living spirit of all Science, must dwell within us. Whoever cannot yield to the voice of Truth, whoever cannot say, 'I was wrong.' knows little as yet of the true spirit of Science; "when he enunciates such seutiments as these, which we find in the Lecture on Missione: "There is missionary work at home as much as abroad; there are thousands waiting to listen if one man will but speak the truth and nothing but the, truth; there are thousands starving, because they cannot find that food which is convenient for them. And, even if the spirit of Truth might be chained down by fear or prudence, the spirit of Love would never yield. Once recognize the common brotherhood of mankind, not as a name or a theory, but as a real bond, as a bond more binding, more lasting than the bonde of family, caste, and race, and the questions, Why should I open my hand? why should I open my heart? why should I speak to my brother? will never be asked again.

There are many of our beat men—men of the greatest power and influence in Literature, Science, Art, Politics, aye even in the Church itself—who are no longer Christian in the old sense of the word. Some imagine they have ceased to be Christians altogether, because they feel that they cannot believe as much as others profess to believe. We cannot afford to less these men, nor shall we lose them if we learn to be satisfied with what satisfied Christ and the Apostles,—with what satisfied Christ and the Apostles,—with what satisfied christ and the Apostles,—with what satisfied christ and the occar, but more of the future, it must throw off its heavy armor, the helmet of brass and the cost of mail, and face the world like David, with his staff, his stones, and his sling. We want less of creeda, but more of sort, less of ceremony

A NOVEL BY MISS YONGE. A NOVEL BY MISS TONGE.

MY YOUNG ALCIDES: A FADED PROTOGRAPH, By
CHARLOTTE M. YONGR, Author of "The Heir of
Redelyffe," etc. New York: Macmillau & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.78.

When Miss Yonge states in her preface that she has attempted in this novel to adapt the Greek fable of Hercules and his twelve labors to

modern life and surroundings, a dismal fore-boding clouds the expectation. A strained, arble to contemplate, and what else can be hoped for with a mythical colossus stalking along down the scenes, accomplishing at every turn super-human feats of physical prowess? We want human feats of physical prowess? We want nature and spontaneity in a novel. Events must happen in a practicable way. They may be romantic and exaggerated, but they must seem eredible. Personages, too, may and should be idealized, but not beyond the bounds of reason. They must not transeem our conception of what individual humanity might be at its very best. Can the grant Hercules, clothed in a lion-skin and armed with a club, be transformed into a living herc of the nineteenth century, without violence to sense and truth? Miss Yonge has cleverly shown that the thing may be dens.

Bhe does not endesvor to adhere rigidly to the classical legend, but keeps so close to it that the parallel is clearly maintained. Neither does she hold herself bound to repeat the deeds of bodily strength familiar in the antique tale; but, instead, these are sometimes replaced by moral victories that have a far loftier and more impressive significance. In short, she has succeeded

stean, these are somewines represently order victories that have a far loftier and more impressive significance. In short, she has succeeded in her intention of proving that the patient, heroic conqueror who wears in socient traditions the name of Hercules, and is endowed with the powers of a divinity, may be occasionally met with in mortal world, doing the common work of the present day.

Indeed, so life-like and so pleasing a character is the massive and stately Harold, that we forget he is modeled after a great Greek archetype, and fancy him an original creation. The gentleness and simplicity that are the dominant attributes of his nature appear especially fascinating when found in companionship with immense strength and giant stature. A man who has the capacity of a half-dozen ordinary men, and whose mind is as true and straightforward as that of an ingennous child, is a creature whom it makes one better to consider.

posed flat the collection forming the Boyal Library at Nieveh was kept in the upper rooms of the Kingie palace, under the charge of requiar Libraries. The tablets seem to have been arranged in orderly sequence, and to have been arranged in orderly sequence, and to have been also de and catalogued for convenience of the second of the control of the second with the

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MENOTES OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: COMPETERNO PORTIONS OF HIS DIARY FROM 1795 TO 1848. Edited by CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Vol. IX. 870., pp. 851. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$5.

The portion of Mr. Adams' journal ambraced in this volume extends over the years between June 24, 1833, and May 30, 1838. It is almost exclusively occupied with records of the author's public career, as a member of the House of Representatives, as one of the Overseers of Cambridge University, and as a distinguished citizen of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The entries are minute and conscientious, and will be bridge University, and as a distinguished citizes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The entries are minute and conscientious, and will be highly valued for consultation by the historian and the politician. The disclosures which they make of Mr. Adams' personal feelings and his traits of character are in keeping with those noted in previous volumes,—betraying, however, an increased solemnity and despondency of tone as the years passed on. Well as Mr. Adams preserved his strength, energy, and resolution, he feit the burden of his three-score-years-and-ten, and realized that the remainder of his term on earth must witness a continual decay of his powers. Hence, he speaks often of his approaching dissolution, and of the vain aspect which all earthly ambitions assume in the eyes of him who looks upon them from the borders of the tomb. It was in these years that Mr. Adams identified himself conspicuously with the Abolitionists, and drew upon himself much hostility in the debates of Congress. He was uncompromising in matters of both feeling and principle, and it cannot be wondered at that the personal and political opposition he met was alike uncompromising. Yet was he a stanch and an able man,—one to be honored and respected, if not warmly loved.

SCIENTIFIC.

ATE AND ITS RELATIONS TO LIFE: BRING, WITH SOME ADDITIONS, THE ROBERTMOE OF LECTURES DELIVENCED IN THE RUMMER OF 1874, AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRIFAIN. BY WALTER NORL HERELIF, F. C. S., Demonstrator of Chemistry and Lecturer on Chemistry in the Evening-Class Department, King's College, London, 12mo., pp. 243. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PUTNAM'S ADVANCED SCHEMES SERIES. MASKETISM AND ELECTRICITY. By PRICERION GURMER, Professor of Physics at the Royal School of Mines, With 300 Industrations. 12mo., pp. 364. New York: G. P. Putnam's Ross. Chicago: Jansen, McChurg & Co. Price, \$1,50.

a series of pictures of the crimes induced by intemperance that should waken men's minds to
a sense of the enormous evils of the traffic in
liquors, and of the habitual consumption of
them by all classes of society. He has runed
his effort by overdoing it. He has drawn
such coarse and hideous sketches that the mind
revolts against them and their author, and expends all its indignation before reaching the
object towards which their shafts are directed.
The book really belongs to the "blood-andthunder" school, and, in justice, should have
appeared in yellow-paper covers, that, without
mistake or hesitation, it might take rank with
its kind.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHRISTMAS STORIES. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Original Illustrations by E. A. Arbey. 870., pp. 285. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Janson, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.

LLUSTRATED SCHOOL-HISTORY OF THE WORLD, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE PREENT TIME. ACCOMPANIED WITH NUMEROUS MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS. BY JOHN D. QUACKERDOS. A. M., M. D. 12mo., pp. 453. New York: D. Appleton & Co. LORING'S TALES OF THE DAY. THE SUMMERFIELD HAMOGLIO: A TALE. By MORTHME COLLINS. Paper. Boston: Loring, Publisher. Price, 25 cents.

HAWTHORNE BLOSSOMS. BY EMILY THORNTON CHARLES (EMILY HAWTHORNE). 12mo., pp. 165. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co. DAVID THE RIMG: WITH A STUDY ON THE LOCATION OF THE PAILMS IN THE ORDER OF DAVID'S LIFE. BY the Rev. Charles E. K. NOX. Author of "A Year with St. Paul." 12mo., pp. 461. New York: Anson D. Randolph. Price, \$2.

THE CHRIST OF PAUL; OR, THE ENGMAS OF CHRISTIANITI, ST. PAUL NEWER IN ARIA MINOR. IRENEUS THE AUTHOR OF THE ECONED CENTURY EXPOSED. BY GRORGE BRIER. 12mo., pp. 397, New York: Charles P. Somerby. Chicago: Jansen, MocClurg & Co. Price, \$1.

BUK, TRIMS, AND MYETLE: A COLLECTION OF POEMS AND SONOS. BY CHARLES EDGAR SPENCER. 12mo., pp. 99. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co. LARKENE LIBRARY, NO. 34. THE QUEEN OF CONMAUGHT. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

BOOKS RECEIVED

PERIODICAL'S RECEIVED.

Scribner's Monthly for March (Scribner & Co., New York). Contents: "Trinity College, Hartford" (Illustrated), by William Chaiborne Brockiesby; "The Child-Garden (Illustrated), by Edward Eggleston; "My Friend" (After the German), by William W. Ellsworth; "Bifrost, the Rainbow Bridge" (Poem), by Laura Winthrop Johnson; "Truro Parish" (Illustrated), by W. McCarty; "Honore Balzac" (Illustrated), by Albert Rhodes; "Philip Nolan's Friends: or, "Show Your Passports!" Chapa, VIII., IX. (Illustrated), by Edward Everett Hale: "The Old Folks' Party," by Edward Evelett Hale: "The Old Folks' Party," by Petharte: "Gabriel Conroy," Chapa, XXIII.—XXVII., by Bret Harte: "Wilson, the Ornithologist' (Illustrated), by Dorsey Gardner: "The Mysterions Island, Part III. The Secret of the Island" (Illustrated), Chapa, I.—V. (To be concluded next month), by Jules Verne: "Revolutionary Letters," Third Paper (Ill.

"Gabriel Conrov," Chaps, XXIII.—XXVII., by Bret Harte; "Wison, the Ornithologist" (Hlustrated), by Dorsey Gardner; "The Mysterions Island. Part III.—The Secret of the Island "Glustrated), Chaps, L.—V. (To be concluded next month), by Jules Verne; "Revolutionary Letters," Third Paper (Ilustrated), by Jonn Vance Cheney, "The Touch of the Unseen "(Poem), by Joseph Cook; "Concerning Charles Lamb," by Joseph H. Twichell; "Cate des Exilee," by George W. Cable; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Home and Society." "Culture and Progress." "The World's Work;" "Brio-Brac." "Home and Society." "Outure and Progress." "The World's Work;" "Brio-Brac." "Home and Society." "Gulture and Progress." "The World's Work;" "Brio-Brac." "Home and Society." "Gulture and Progress." "The World's Work;" "Brio-Brac." "The Harten Historic Buildings of Ameries; XV. The Ourtis House, Jamaics Plain," by Benson J. Lossing; "1776, March—Centeunial Memories—March, 1876. VIII. The Evacuation of Boston;" "Henry Laurens vs. Charles Thomson;" "The Ruined Cities and Marvels in Art of the Western Hemisphere," by Walter Sooti Thompson; "History and Reminiscences of the Philadelphia Navy-Yard." Third Paper, by Henry M. Vallette: "Our National Sobriquet," by M. R. Pilon; "Soulpture Popularized and Utilizad." by Bodman J. Sheirr; "The Cosmopolitan Republic," by the Hon. Carl Schurz; "The Bear Hunt," by Abraham Limcoln; "Truth Concerning the Expedition of George Rogers Clark," by Samuel Evans; "Wooded and Married," by Rosa Nouchstic Carey; "The Bilent Witness," by Edmund Yates; "I would Not Live Alway—the Poem and the Hymn," by Nellie Hass Mortis; "Engla-land and the Abiding Memorials of Its Antiquity, "Fourth Paper, by John Harris Mordin; "Notes and Queries;" "Centennial Exposition Memoranda;" "Current Memoranda;" "Green's March (Ho. Houghton & Co., Boston), Contents: "The Lagend of Ara-Coal," by John Harris Mordin; "Notes and Queries;" "I Memoranda," "Frearry and Art Memoranda;" "Crench; "Money and Its Marchity, "Fourth Paper, by John Harris Mordin

"Prift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet: "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

St. Nisheias for March (Scribner & Co., New York),
Among the contents are: "The Pressed Gentian"
(poem), by John G. Wnittier; "The Boy-Emigrants," Chapters IX. and X., by Noah Brooks;
"The Festival of Topers," by Charles Dudlay Warner; "Windsor Castle," Chapter I., by Mrs. Oliphant; "The Story of John of Iceland," concluded,
by Bayard Taylor; "Talks with Girls, I., Helping
Along," by Louiss M. Alcott; "Herod," by Rebeccs.
Harding Davis, The illustrations number fortyseven.

Harding Self-Seven.

Phremological Journal for February (S. M. Wells & Co., New York).

Appletone Journal—Current number (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

Risnose Schoolmaster for February (Cook & Hewett, Climois Schoolmaster for February (Cook & Hewett, Normal, Ill). Fodey's Lady's Book for March (Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia). Litteit's Liping Age—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

Book-Buyer for February (Scribner & Co., New York).

New York Herald Almanac for 1876.

Albany Argus Almanac for 1876.

A NEW PRIZE.

A new prize in the French Academy owes its establishment to an American Jady, Mrs. Anne C. Lynch Botta, who is well known in literary and social circles of New York. During the Franco-Prussian war she collected an album of autographs, sketches, and original drawings by autographs, sketches, and original drawings by American and European authors, artists, and other celebrated persons to be sold for the benefit of the French sufferers. This album, which was one of the finest collections of the kind ever made in this country, was bought by Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn. Meanwhile, however, the war had ended, and the money was no longer needed for the original purpose. The same was accordingly devoted by Mrs. Botta to the establishment of a prize, to be swarded by the French Academy every fifth year to the best work published during the previous half-decade on the "Condition of Woman," in relation to their physical, intellectual, moral, and social improvement. The Secretary of the Academy, Mr. Patn, in his address before that body last November, gave an account of the circumstances related above, complimenting Mrs. Botta's literary works, and saying that the Academy had expressed to her a gratitude which the whole country would share. The competition for the prize is open to every nation, with the single condition that the work, according to the Academy's rules, must be written in French.

MICHAEL ANGELO. Edward King writes from Paris as follows of a wonderful book on Michael Angelo, which the Uazette des Beaux Arts offered as a prize to its Carette des Beaux Arts offered as a prize to its subscribers for the present year: "The fortunate people who possess it—and I believe the edition is now exhausted—find new wonders in it every day. Inasmuch as the great Angelo was, in the fullness of his genins, a designer, sculptor, painter, architect, and poet, the editors of the volume resoured to treat of his character from the column resoured to treat of his character from a purposition.

statements, verified by laborious research, may be trusted. Much of the matter presented is of a practical character, and bears directly upon the well-being of every individual. The chapters discussing the theory of Spontaneous Generation dispose quite effectually of the experiments adduced by Dr. Bastion in favor of Archebiosis. The manual on "Marnetism and Electricity," by Prof. Guthrie, is addressed to advanced students in these sciences. It is based upon the lectures given by the author during the last in years in the Royal School of Mines, to mining students and science-teachers. Both volumes are copiously illustrated.

INTEMPERANCE

THE DEVIL'S CRAIN, BY EDWARD JENKINS, M. P., Author of "Gint's Baby," ste. Ismo, pp. 163. Kew York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McCling & Co. Price, 75 cents.

With a strange lack of art in a writer who has produced one remarkably successful book. Mr. Jenkins has, in this attempt, totally failed of his purpose. It was his intention to exhibit a series of pictures of the crimes induced by intemperance that should waken men's minds to a sense of the enormous evils of the traffic in traffic in the crimes induced by incomplete the crime in crime the crime is a crime to the crime in crime the crim

PATURDAY PRINTED AND 19, 1908—TWENTYS PACES

| Pature | Pature

Discussion of the Question of Science vs. Religion from the Standpoint of One of the Laity.

An Editor Tries His Hand at Reconciliation, and Casually Demolishes Pantheism and Atheism.

The following paper was read before the Philphical Association of Evanston Monday even-last by Andrew Shuman, of this city. It is often that editors venture into such deep waters; but, when they do, it is creditable that they succeed so well in making a swim of it. The paper, as read, was as follows:

SCIENCES—RELIGION—THEOLOGY.

The essay which follows does not lay claim to dignity of an argumentative discussion, ag merely an exposition, in a general way, of certain impressions or concepts formed in he mind of one who is an interested spectator cience and philosophy. These concepts may thus classified: (1) All truths are in harmony with each other; (2) Pantheism is untenable; (3) the progress of science is fatal to atheism; (4) Science is not in conflict with

First-There is no good reason why there should be any conflict between science, properly so called, and religion or theology. The fact that such a conflict is occasionally obtruded nists or to the unwarranted use that the culative philosophers make of scientific de-opments, rather than to the disposition or deal in facts, and not in opinions or creeds. Champions of formulated religious and inflexible church tenets have ever, throughout the proge case of Galileo, attempted to embarrass the devotees of science in their efforts to discove and bring to light the hidden truths and princi ples of Nature, by raising against them. at almost very step, the alarm-cry of "infidelity, heresy," or "atheism." As if religion were not itself essentially the ex-ponent of all truth, as an aggregation of the cognitive venties of the divine of the cognitive verities of the divine economy, these jealous "defenders of the faith" seem to deprecate the discovery or promulgation of any new truth which the progress of time and investigation may bring to the surface, apparently fearful that it may accomplish the ruin of the very temple of human sanctity. They do not stop to consider that all truths, having a common origin in infallibility, must be in harmony with each other; that the God whom they worship is as much the author of the truth developed by science as of that developed by Scriptural revelation or that evolved from man's inner consciousness by his moral conscience or intellect; and that, therafore, inasmuch as no false theory or assumption can withstand the tests of time or reason, religion, which cannot consistently reject a truth, has nothing to fear, but everything to hope for, from whatever lighthonest and intelligent scientific research may throw upon the mysteries or the imperfectly-understood laws of the physical universe.

It may be asserted, as a proposition capable of demonstration, that never yet has an earnest and persistent student of the sciences, who was animated by a sincere love of science for its own sake, been rendered either irreligious or atheistic by the facts he has learned or the discoveries he has made of laws and principles operating in this vast atomic cosmos which the restive Word called into being and endowed with its wondrous capabilities and its infinite forms of life and phenomena; and, furthermore, it is easy to conceive how the discovery and study of these sublime capabilities and forms and the marvelous forces with which they are instinct, could dispel from the skeptical mind all doubt in reference to fundamental theological truth, and inspire and strengthen in the hesitating soul the spirit of religious adoration.

entered notices or precipione, whether protectly exceeded the protection of the control of the c

with a profound conviction that behind all and above all, unseen but indispensable, there must have been, at the beginning and before the beginning of the world, an original designer, contriver, creator, and ordainer, possessing supreme and infinite powers, and that this same Being—the God of the Bible—guides, controls, mo lifies, and governs the existing universe, probably at the same time and continually creating new worlds, and evolving new forces, organisms, and systems. No rational mind can reconcile the palpable facts of nature, in whole or in detail, as it sees them, with the assumption of an accidental creation or with the hypothesis that all things and principles were evolved into existence through an uncausable law of causation.—self-created,—or that they are self-ordered and self-governed by an inherent, absolute impulse entirely their own from the very beginning. The watch illustration of Dr. Paley, in his "Natural Theology," to prove that there must have been an intelligent, designing Creator,—that this wast machinery of the universe could not possibly have been the result of mere forcusty, no more than a chronometer found by a traveler in a desert could have brought itself into being there, with all its complicated and delicate machinery, by chance or of its own volition,—is as unanswerable by the atheistic philosophers to-day as it was when first spoken or written.

Fourth—Some of our great modern scientists

first spoken or written.

Fourth-Some of our great modern scientists are unjustly suspected, and even openly accused, by certain religionists and theologians, of attempting to rob creation of its Oreator. This is not treating these great men fairly; the accusation is based upon a misapprehension of their motives and objects. While seeking to understand creation, they have no quarrel with the Creator. That principle of "potency" which Prof. Tyndall believes he has discovered inhering in all matter, causing it inevitably to develop itself into the forms and functions which it assumes; that principle which Herbert Spencer calls "evolution," indicating the progressive and necessary development of living organisms by virtue of the operations of their own innate laws and forces; that theory which the speculative Buchner termed the "conjoined action of natural forces and materials to which all organic beings owe their origin and propagation"; that problematical assumption called "natural selection," so plansibly elucidated by Prof. Darwin, by which, "in the struggle for existence," the strongest and best of living organisms and species prevail ever and survive the weakest and the lowest, and by degrees develop into higher orders of existence; the supposed success of Prof. Hurley in his efforts to solve the mystery of the "origin of life" on the theory that the vital principle is primarily existent in or evolved from the protoplastic substance of veretation; indeed, all the discoveries, theories, and hypotheses of science and philosophy, none of which have been so completely proved and established that they are not liable at least to some modification by the scientists and philosophers of the future, are mere glimpose of the human discernment into the energies and mysteries of the divine machinery of the universal government. They serve only to demonstrate that there are wonderful laws and forces in nature which operate orderly, unerringly, mysteriously, the effects of which human wisdom can discern, without having the ability to discover their ultimate cause, or to account for their ex are unjustly suspected, and even openly accused, by certain religionists and theologians, of attempt-ing to rob creation of its Creator. This is not treating these great men fairly: the acquaation

own sake, been rendered either irreligious or atheistic by the facts he has learned or the discoveries he has made of laws and principles operating in this wast atomic cosmos which the creative Word called into being and endowed with its wondrous capabilities and its infinite forms of life and phenomena; and, furthermore, it is easy to conceive how the discovery and study of these sublime capabilities and forms and the marvelous forces with which they are instinct, could dispel from the skeptical mind all doubt in reference to fundamental theological truth, and inspire and strengthen in the hesitating soul the spirit of religious adoration.

The mission of science is to understand the works of God, while the mission of theology is to understand the character, and that of religion to understand and do His will. There should be no conflict between the three, they being essentially cognate in spirit, and they should be harmonious and co-operative in their pursuit of a common end, which is knowledge and truth; neither would they ever come into conflict, probably, but for those who, mistaking mere dogmatism for religion, rush to the conclusion, whenever the revelation of science clash with their preconcered notions or prejudices, which probably were educated into them at a time when neither science nor religion was as well understood as they are now, that the new fact or principle must necessarily be false or heretical. In this gee of activity of thought, investigation, and development, it is advisable for even the wiscet and best of men to be "open to learned and besides and best of men to be "open to learned and limit to the work of a common store the promise."

That which we see or discover in the physical and commonest to the most complex and stupendous objects visible or tangible; but the most wonderful of all is that invisible but surely existing Pewer, which was first of all, is showe all, and is in all. We must accept the Word which has decepted the promise. The wiscet and best of men to be "open to learned These are but two of four trunk-lines running through the State, all of which do about an equal-amount of this class of traffic; so that we have, on the above basis, the currences sum of \$1,836,404 paid by the farmers as increased freight, under this law, in the period of eighteen mouths. Add to this the increase on roads not named, and the increase on merchandise which comes from the East, which the farmer consumes, and the total would exceed \$2,000,000.

It is true the law reduces rates on freight taken up and put down within the State, but that is not a drop in the bucket compared with ahioments without the State, and the gain in that direction is poor compensation for the loss on through traffic. I will cite a single instance to illustrate the rule which holds good through the State: Prior to July 1, 1874, the rate per car from Newton to Davenport was \$43. Since that date, it has been \$29.30,—a reduction of

It has been filtered, and may be allowed to enter the veins without hurtful consequences.

The bearing of all this on the question of and that, this being the case, it should be possible to banish parasitic or contagious diseases from the face of the earth; and, from this point of view, it is easy to see that the subject has a wide bearing on the phenomena of putrefaction and infection.

Dr. Tyndall now finds that air can be rendered optically pure by merely leaving it undisturbed three or four days in a close chamber. All the floating matter subsides, and the confined air will not transmit light. Solutious placed therein remain unalitered, though left for months, while similar solutions open to the ordinary air swarm with bacteria in twenty-four hours or two days.

rhe number and variety of Dr. Tyddai's ex-periments leave no room to doubt his conclu-sions. That they are of a high importance is manifest; but the believers in spontaneous gen-eration will not accept them without a struggle. The publication of the paper itself will be looked for with interest.

IOWA RAILROAD-TARIFF LAW.

What It Has Cost the Farmers.

Special Correspondence of The Chirage Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—That facts are

tubborn things, and figures won't lie, are axioms

State has been trying the experiment of a "cast-

ron" Railroad-Tariff law. What was designed

to benefit the masses of the people, the pre-ducers, has imposed one of the most burden

ome taxes ever levied upon them. As the mat-

ter is now before the Legislature, to devise

ome measure of relief, I have gathered a few statistics from official sources, which will serve to show the effect of the present tariff upon the producers. The figures may be relied upon, as they are taken from the records.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BOAD.

The following statement will show the number

the year 1875, from stations named on the Chi rago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the

amount charged more than would have bee

under the tariff in effect prior to July 1, 1874

I have selected this road because it is more ac

These stations also represent fairly the entire length of the road in this State:

Chi. & N. W. | Grain ... 50,000 \$9.00 \$453,006.00 66,000.00 State | State

\$437,202.00

\$943,202,00

Increase on each Rate of increase.
No. of ear loads...
Kind of produce

than a seal that had found its way up from the Lower St. Lawrence. Within the last week, however, the mystery has been solved. Happening to call at Mrs. Night's, on the East Front, on Wednesday last, Mr. Dickinson, of Cornwall, was hurriedly called to the river side by young Mr. Night to see some strange animals that were disporting on the see near the foot of Cornwall Island. Dr. Dickinson procured a field-glass, and immediately came to the conclusion that the animals were genuine seals, enjoying the liberty which an air hole in the ice had afforded them. How these animals got up the rapids is puzzling, except on the hypothesis that they made that part of the journey by land. Their presence even in very limited numbers among the islands below Cornwall may be held to account in a large degree for the absence of good fishing of late years, and the scarcity of the larger descriptions of fish like the muskin-nonge, which is now seldom caught in our waters. two days.

The number and variety of Dr. Typdall's ex-

FINANCE.

FINANCE.

MOW TO SOLVE THE CURRENCY PROBLEM. To the Editor of The Chicago Iribane:

Lamants, Wyo. There, Feb. 14.—There are so many theories on the plain, matter-of-fact question of finance, that the country has been really brought to feel that there is, after all, something metaphysical in the relation of debtor and creditor. "Pay that thou owest," for many generations was the mandate to indebtedness; for the nearest road to the discharge of an obligation was to have to pay the debt. But "Old things have passed away, and all things have become hew." The language of newadays covers up the ides of debtor and creditor with inflation, contraction, and resumption,—ignoring even the slightest reference to anything like a debt.

Plain, matter-of-fact business-men, who do not write for newspapers or periodicals, or make speeches in Congress, understand the whole affair to be the same with the Government as it is with themselves. If a man ower another, the bill is presented for payment. The accounts is then either; settled, or a note, with fixed date for payment of the amount with interest, is given. This note, when so fixed, becomes available assets in the hands of the creditor, which he can keep or sell for its value in gold. Now, it is just the same thing as to this groenback indebtedness of the Government. All that is needed is for the Government. All that is needed in for the Government. All that is needed in for the Government. All that is needed is for the Government. All that is needed in for the Government is to this groenback indebtedness of the Government to give interest payable in gold, and the whole thing in settled in a nut-sholl. The Shood, once being received, will at once be converted into gold; and the party who holds the greenback for cord. The great fallacy in the currency discussion is the p

its bond or note to its creditor or creditors, bearing interest payable in gold, and the whole thing is settled in a nut-shell. The bond, once being received, will at once be converted into gold; and the party who holds the greenback for certain purposes will hold the gold in the same place for the identically same purpose.

The great fallacy in the currency discussion is the prevalent idea that, if a man parts with his greenbacks for bonds, he thereby parks with all his ready cash; but the fact is, he is only converting a non-interest-bearing piece of paper or obligation, and which thereby becomes salable or exchangeable in the markets of the world, and, when sold, is paid for in the world's currency. Every dollar of the legal-tender notes of the United States could be converted into gold inside of one year without ruffing a single hair of the commerce of the country.

Suppose that any one of the National banks of Chicago that holds a fund of, say, \$50,000 in greenbacks for the purpose of redoeming its circulation, had the privilege or right to forward that \$50,000 to Washington, and receive an lieu thereof a like sum of \$60,000 in United States bonds, payable, say, in twenty or sixty wears, and bearing interest payable in gold, semi-annually, at from 3 to 5 per cent per anum; how long would it take that bank to sell those bonds, and place the gold in just exactly the same spot where the greenbacks laid, and hold it there for precisely the same purpose that it held the greenbacks? And, further, the very first time one of its notes should come to hand for redemption, the gold would come to hand for redemption, the gold would naturally gravitate into the hands of those who would seek them, and the gold would seek them, and the gold would seek them, and the gold would ever with all mortgages upon lands, both private and public, it would not any more than give us the necessary means upon which to trade. Let the borrower borrow where he can borrow the cheapest. Take the instance of the \$50,000 above stated. Suppose

the whole matter, if the Government will only adopt the samplest business-principle, of taking up its past due paper, and giving therefor time paper with interest from date.

T. L. Dawson. A FEW REMARKS ABOUT TAXATION. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Some of your late sensible chicago, feb. 16.—Some of your late sensible articles on the tariff have suggested to my mind the following general principles of taxation:

First—That all the benefit arising from a tax should go into the coffers of the Government.

Second—That taxes should be levied so as to fall only on that portion of any article which is consumed in the country taxing.

The first proposition is self-evident. The second, I think, is equally so in view of the fact second, I think, is equally so in view of the fact that our manufactures and products, in their struggle for the markets of the world, should not be weighted down any more than is absolutely demanded by the cost of production.

With respect to the classification of subjects for taxation, it seems to me that they may be arranged under two heads:

First—Those which are not produced in the country and are not necessaries of hife in the strictest sense of the term.

Second—Those of large consumption, which are produced in the country, and are not necessaries of life; preferring them in order as they cost less to collect, and are easier and surer of collection.

cost less to collect, and are easier and surer or collection.

The chief reasons for placing those which are not produced in the country in the first class are: the case of collecting them, and the certainty that the Government receives the whole of the tax imposed, and does not divide with the manufacturer here, as is the case now with nearly all our taxes, in which division the manufacturer takes the lion's share. A Scheckbern.

Written for The Chicago Tribuna.

Mulligan's regiment fought like tigers at the battle of Lexington, Mo.; but they could not withstand the demon of thirst which caused their surrender. The "Rebs" cut off all access their surrencer. The "sees" cut on all access to the river; and the dashing, courageous Mul-ligan was fam to capitulase in favor of the "boys," who had neither "poteen" nor water to wash down their rashess of bacon, under the rays of a hot July sun. The parole of the com-mand led them into Camp Douglas for a while, mand led them into Camp Donglas for a while, to guard the Rebel prisoners who were sent up from Fort Donelson. This return to Chicago just suited the young Irishmen; for they could do "sojering," and at the same time visit their sweethearts in Chicago, of whom there were plenty,—at least one fair girl to every soldier.

But this pleasant state of things as all also.

time visit their sweethearts in Chicago, of whom there were plenty,—at least one fair girl to every soider.

But this pleasant state of things, as all else must, came to an end, and Mulligan—just after the raid of Stonewall Jackson into the Shenandoah Valley, chasing Banks across the heights of Grafton—was ordered to Harper's Ferry. The trip from Chicago was made mostly in boxcars, and a merry time was enjoyed by the rollicking boys, who could and would sing their glees, astonishing the staid people in country towns through which we passed. Indeed, so merry were these fellows at times that the General had to send word ahead to elose all saloons which we near the railroad-depots in the towns in Ohio and Peonsylvania.

After leaving Wheeling, on a bright and clear morning, we began to see the first effects of war's devastation in the destruction of buildings and railroad-property; and, as nightfail drew on, and we were ascending the beavy grade on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Grafton, we bogan to feel that we were getting into the enemy's country. At least, we were in "My Maryland;" and that meant a kind of "loyalty" which Mr. Lincolo was puzzied to deal with so often in Kentucky, in which State an incident like this was sure to occur every day, and probably every hour whas Morgan's man were about:

Enter a tail young Kentuckian to his father's increase in the way and to the server one will get rich on peaches this year.

join Morgan. The niggers are all running away, and I ain't goin' to clean horses and feed pigs and chickens, nohow." "Well, my son, I don't know about your duty in such times as these. I reckon you'll get yourself and me into trouble by this thing. But you know best what to do. All I can do is to forbid your taking such a dangerous step. But, if you must go, you had better pick out the best horse in the slable, while you're about it."

To return: I noticed the boys were more quiet this evening than usual, and seemed disposed to be on the lookout for danger. At Deer Park Station, just before dark, an addition was made to our train of several cars laden with cattle. The man in charge of them looked suspicious, wore butternut clothing, and was very reticent as to the destination of his cattle. We passed on to Piedmont, and the monster locomotive seemed to groan and heave to drag the long train up the steep, heavy grade, when, about 9 o'clock, a loud noise broke upon our ears, like the report of a cannon, and the train stopped at once.

had been and, in a measure, how groundesswere our fears.

The engineer was found lodged in a tree, about 20 feet high, in the top branches, where he had been blown by the explosion! The want of sufficient water in the locomotive was the cause of the mischief; and every one of us lived to take a view of the ruins of Harper's Ferry, and leave Mulligan and his brave boys to command Bolivar's Heights, and win immortal honors at the battles of Martinsburg and Winchester, where the gallant General fell in defense of his flag and the libertice of his country.

E. B. T.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

Prof. Riley's Views on a Prospective Invasion—He Allays All Fears.
St. Louis Globs-Democrat, Feb. 17.
There having been numerous reports lately, to

dependence and in other parts of the State, and that some alarm prevailed among farmers as to a probable repetition of the ravages of last spring inquiry has been made of Prof. Riley, State En-

inquiry has been made of Prof. Riley, State Entenologist, as to the facts. The Giobe-Democrat representative found him just opening a package of "heppers" from Dr. B. F. Dunkley, of Dunksburg, Pettis County, that had accompanied the following letter, which is given as a sample of many which the Professor has recently received:

Inclosed please find some young locusts, just hatched out. We better them to be the Rocky Mountain locusts, but send them to you to decide. Please answer. In my report, in answer to your circular, I said that some of the locusts that batched out late and only grew to half the size of the others that migrated and lett us last July, dut by their eggs, for myself and others saw them at it. Now I think these are from the eggs hid by them. If so, will the old, when it comes, kill them.

Prof. Riley says that 'all opinions like those

tovernment bond, every alroad bond, together with all mortgages upon lands, both private and public, it would not any more than give us the necessary means upon which to trade. Let the borrower borrow where he can borrow the cheapest. Take the instance of the \$50,000 above stated. Suppose those bonds should fall into the hands of the Rothschilds, how would the matter stand then? The Rothschilds would have the bonds, and the Chicago bank the gold. What then? The Rothschilds would part a per cent per annum on their investment, while the Chicago bank would earn 12 per cent per annum, and possibly more. The laws of trade, of supply and demand, will regulate the whole matter, if the Government will only

ranging from Maine to Florida, and from the Atlantic to Nebraska. It passes the winter in a half-grown condition, sheltering in meadows and in tutte of grass, and becoming active when the westher is mild.

It differs generally from the Rocky Mountain locust, which hyberoates in the egg state. This green-striped locust, as its mame implies, has, when matured, a broad green stripe on the front wings, and in the narrower, humped, and keeled thorax or fore-body, may at once be distinguished from the dreaded Rocky Mountain pest. Prof. Riley will show, by illustrations in his forthcoming report, how to distinguish several of these native and harmless locuse which cause unnecessary anxiety in our Western counties.

In the New York Tribuse we find an article on the subject from the pen of Prof. Riley, which is certainly very assuring in its tone. We make the following extract:

The number of eggs laid in the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebrasks by the few straggling insects that passed over that country last full will not equal that inid in ordinary seasons by indigenous species. In colorade, also, there have been in most parts such abundant rains since locust eggs were laid, and the ground has been so unusually moist, that there is some hope that the bulk of the eggs are, or will be, destroyed. The events of the past eighteen months have so fully borne out such predictions as I felt warranted in making that my opinion on this subject may have some weight.

I give it is my belief that, first, in the three States mentioned, there will not hatch as many locusts next spring as would maturally hatch in ordinary seasons from the eggs of indigenous species; second, that, compared with other parts of the country, those States ravaged by locusts last spring and early summer will enjoy the greatest immunity during the same seasons of 1816, not only from locust injuries, but from the work of most other nexious insects, except the woodborrers. In short, the people of the ravaged section have reason to be hopeful rather than g

"We are parted, and yet we are not parted;"
For well you must know
I cannot forget the sweet kindness
Of long, long ago.
And the blood in my veins may cease flowing.
This form be at rest,
While the grasses and wild flowers are blowing
Soft over my breast;
But the spirit you loved, and that loved you,
Will think of you still,
And the cales air above and around you
My presence will fill.
But the should you see first O below?

But should you go first, O beloved,
You surely will find,
When the veil from your eyes is removed,
I always was kind.
Then you will forgive and come near me,
To comfort my soul;
Thy spirit will lean down and hear me,
And this is my sweet consolation:
You will know me at last,
with my weakness, my pain and contrition,
And your anger be past.

THE DEVIL'S NEST.

Written for The Chicago Pribune by Col. J. W. Brooks. the Government, on the Pinte Reservation, is after the wants of the Indians, visit the different subdivisions of the tribe, and use my influence to bring them to the reservation, where they might be cared for and taught the principles of civilization. On one excursion, I was looking after the scattered bands of Sebits; and, on returning to the Agency, was attempting to cross from the lower crossing of the Little Colorado, on the east side of the main Colorado River, to the plateau of 70 miles. It was a wearisome march and both man and beast had reached a state o actual suffering for want of water. Serious thoughts and calculations occupied every mo-ment; the fear of destruction seemed to be indelibly stamped upon all; yet I, who had the guardianship of the party, had many times, in my twenty-six years in the Far West, experi-

the biogaths and calculations occupied were most most; the face of description secured to be inmost; the face of description secured to be inmost; the face of description secured to be inmost were proceeded and the face of the f

is an oblong square, some 23 by 10 miles. I found these Indians in possession of a small flock of goats, which had been kept within bounds by means of lariats. They had also plenty of besns and corn; and, more astonishing still, they had the most thrifty peach-trees that I have ever seen, and onits a quantity of disa

plenty of beans and corn: and, more asconishing still, they had the most thrifty peach-trees that I have ever seen, and quite a quantity of dried peaches, which I here connect with our guide, the Moqua trader, for he exchaoged his blankets for dried fruit. It is supposable that the most uniform climate in America is to be found in this sink,—the Devil's Nest.

I have been for many years traveling as a pioneer in the Far West, and, upon reaching this hidden valley, I concluded that here was a spot upon which no white man had ever trod before myself, but, to my astonishment, just before taking my leave of the humble Chief and his tribe. I got to know, through the medium of a paper handed me by the Chief, that the notorious assassin and leader of the Mountain-Meadow Massacre had been here. The paper—a piece or leaf of a blank book—had written upon it, in pencil, the following:

Antona Transtrony, July 3, 1873.—Capt. Slupe-Salie and tribe,—ignorant, innocent, and harmless.

John D. Lee.

AN OLD BILL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

BEVERLY, Macon Co., Mo. Feb. 13.—Looking over some old papers to-day, I came across the inclosed, which I have copied, and venture to inclosed, which I have copied, and venture to forward to you, as you may deem it worthy an odd corner to your excellent sheet. With respect, I am. sir, yours faithfully,

EDWIN LADD.

The following is a copy of a bill found among the rains of Wentworth Abbey (Earl Fitzwilliam's):

Rev. J. Maguire to J. Jones,
1805, Nov. 1.—For repairs to Boman Catholic Chapel,
via:

For solidly repairing St. Joseph...

Leaning and ornamenting the Holy Ghost...

For repairing the Virgin Mary behind and before, and making her a new child...

For making a new nose to the Devil, and putting a horn on his head, and glueing a piece to his tail...

Settled.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any a suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

Radway's Ready Relief

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Scre Threat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarri, Influensa, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford east and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, once Oramps, Sprains, Sour Stomsch, Heartburn, Sick Headach, Diarrhes, Dyrantery, Gaolie, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.
Travelors shrold always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEW with them. A few drops in water will prevents eightness or caise from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bittors as a stimulant.

It we this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days may will prove to any person using it for either disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waster and decomposition that is continually progressing, so ceeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Saranparillian will and does secure.—a cure is certain; for when once this renewly commences its work of putients, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastern to be a succeeded in the continuation, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastern will be rapid, and every day the patient wife the rapid, and every day the patient wife the rapid and every day the patient will be respid, and called the patient will be respid and every day the patient will be respid and patient will be respid and every day the patient will be respid to the course of the patient will be respicted to the patient will be respected to the patient will be respicted to the patient will be respicted to the patient will be respicted to the patient patient

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

BRIGHT S. Resolvent.

Dr. Radway': Have had ovarian tumor in the ovarise and bowols. All the doctors said "there was no help fire it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw pour Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had selfered for twelve years. I took gir bottles of the Resolvent and one boar of Radway's Pillis and two bottles of year Ready Ralief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or full, and freel bottler, smarter, and happier than have for twelve years.

I took gir to tumor to be seen or full, and freel bottler, smarter, and happier than have for twelve years.

Levits this to provide over the groin. I write this to you fire the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you fire the bounds of your than the form the beautiful of others. You can mike the beautiful of others. You can mike the Parise & Bor bottles.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Price, 61 per bottle.

O. for the plat forty yours well Roows to the sever-publishess throughout the United States.

DR. RADWAY—DRAD SCE: I am indexed by a same of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the working of your medicane on myself. For sowers! years had been affected with some trouble in the bladder and urinary eggans which some trouble ments ago quiminastin a most terribity affecting disease, which the physician all said was a present in stricture in the uretha, as about all said was a present in stricture in the uretha, as about the company of the strict of the strict

The Test for Kerosene ell.

Monufacturer and Buckler for Physics.

All the accidents and loss of life that have occurred in this city from kerosene explosions since last May have been from oils sold as safe, asserted to range from 110, 130, 150, and or results and the same since last May have been from oils sold as safe, asserted to range from 10, 130, 150, and or results and the same safe oil to use, and the tests go to show that they were not properly made. The tests in every case show that they were not properly made. The tests in every case show that they comenced to flash at a very little naphtha is a good oil will render it dangerous. An oil that flashes at 112 or 130 degrees and the same safe oil to use, and the tests go to show that they were not properly made. The tests in every 5 and 10 degrees and the same safe oil to use, and the tests go to show that they were not properly made. The tests in every 5 and 10 degrees and the same safe oil to same to dash at 103 degrees, and the same safe oil to use, and the tests at 100 to sacrous trouble is that the test recognized with any other oil.

One sections trouble is that the test recognized by law is not safe, and it is because the law recognized a low test, say 110 degrees, an asafe that with cheap bearine or naphths because they can make a few cents or transmission of the same same to the same of the same safe that with cheap bearine or naphths because they can make a few cents of the lives of others will adultariate it with cheap bearine or naphths because they can make a few cents of the lives of others will adultariate it with cheap bearine or naphths because they can make a few cents extra, and consumers buy it make it is evith these consumers; let them demands a large test and buy only of responsible matter lies with the consumers; let them demands and begin test and buy only of responsible matter lies with the consumers; let them demands and begin test and buy only of responsible matter lies with the consumers; let them demands of the lives of the l

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday-School Less for To-Morrow.

David Becomes King of All Israe Defeat of the Philistines.

criticisms of the Rev. Dr. Falle Sermon on Sunday Theatres.

A Plea for Free Churches and the lition of Pew-Rents.

The Doctrine of Substitution--- Habit Polish Jews.

MOODY'S FICTIONS. THE DOCTRINE OF SUBSTITUTION.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

KEORUK, Ia., Feb. 15 .- To some of your ers this may sound strange, especially as Moody is exerting a wonderful influence parently, wherever he goes. His influen parently, wherever he goes. His influenmay be asserted, cannot be based upon me
tions. It must have somewhere a solid sub
um of truth. I do not altogether deny
It would be impossible, indeed, for any m
sway as he does such vast multitudes wit
reality, no solid truth whatever in what he
Nor do I deny that he exerts a temporary b
cial influence over certain classes of his he
and yet I maintain that he is doing harmi
and believe that I can prove, that one o
most potent facts (as he calls it) which he most potent facts (as he calls it) which he

to influence others is a mere fiction. Before I attempt this proof, however, I impress upon all minds the very familiar some, that this world's life, in the past at Before I attempt this proof, however, impress upon all minds the very familiar is some, that this world's life, in the past at has been molded largely by the inf of what have been proved to be mere fit. The profoundest behefs of men, indeed, exerted for thousands of years a vast inf over their thoughts, and feelings, and a came mainly from their senses, and their their imaginations, their fears, and their indicas, which lay in their fears, and their and were mere fictions. All the pictur ideas, which lay in their minds, of the the form, and the motions of this physic verse were mere fictions. All their ideas or unseen appiritual universe were mere fictions. All their ideas or unseen appiritual universe were mere fit their was no corresponding outward and yet, how vastly these fictions infinitely lives and actions of myriads of me women! To what an extent, beyond of too, did the single fiction of supernature pervading all nature influence human life much has this fiction alone gained reveronce for laws and religions, whice purely natural and human! We need not icularize. We know that literary fiction in the hand of a master can move the of a continent, can connulse with laugh melt into tears. LeSage, Cervantes, Di Thackeray, George Eliott, can make filiving power to amnse or instruct.

Now, if literary fictions can be made a instrumentality for good or evil, and if to of the world for untold ages was absolute and shaped by mere fictions, is it any that men to-day, like Mr. Moody should evast influence with the elogical fictions, of at the same time with an infection enth and earnestness equal to those of Pet Hermit?

I say theological fictions. And I think can be shown that the central doctrine whole of Moody's system of thought, the trine which he most especially emphasized doctrine on which he relies for effect most any other, is simply and purely a creation imagination, having no reality in fact, but his good of things. If the divine laws muster for his own sins. There has been it sible escape from this fact

suffer for his own sins. There has been a sible escape from this fact from the comment of time, and there can be none from nature of things. If the divine laws we scribed merely in a book, and the penaltise eternal, then it might be possible that son stitute, human or divine, might be four bear the penalties due to the crimes of on per at least. But can any man, with the separk of intelligence, form such a rade at fantile conception of God's moral and spellaws and their penalties? Does not every bee in the experience of others, and know it valy from his own experiences, that it which requires justice, mercy, truth, and tofinitely more a law of his nature than a book enactment? And does he not see and that the consequences of violating that he

infinitely more a law of his nature than a book enactment? And does he not see and that the consequences of violating that he individual, mental, and moral, and that in human or divine can possibly bear those quences but himself?

This wole theory of substitution is based on such conceptions of the moral governs the universe, so literal, so legal, and so mistic, and so entirely in conflict with some peoply and with the world's whole history what is still more, with the every-day of lodds and experiences of men and wome we should declare it to be incredible, if not know it to be a fact,—that anybody sense accepted it. And if their doctring to be in the Bible, every one would region to grossly absurd to be believed for a two should see, without any difficulty withat it is just as possible to find a substitute for profound ignorance, willoug chain of fearful consequences, as for corruption, with its terrible effects. absolutely impossible. And if we will have the deciding the substitute for profound ignorance, willoug chain of fearful consequences, as for corruption, with its terrible effects. absolutely impossible. And if we will have the have of the sinner before the violating law than He could take the place of the ard, or the dyspeptic, before the violatical law.

Suppose, then, it could be proved.

law than He could take the place of the ard, or the dyspeptic, before the violatical law.

Suppose, then, it could be proved the shadow of a doubt—as it can the Bible taught this doctrine sitution, would it therefore be not amount of Scripture can make it which is not true in itself, and which e true from the very nature of things, ture declarations can make the earth square, or stationary, or prove its rection. The plain facts of nature and the ences of daily life are far before all statements of either Moses, or Jesus, If all three, then, should declare, as the that the mental and moral consequent man dishonesty, avarice, meanness, violence, and the should say: "It is all a fiction. We leave the statement of the should say: "It is all a fiction. We leave the should say: "It is all a fiction. We leave the should say: "It is all a fiction. We leave the should say: "It is all a fiction. We leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction. We leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say: "It is all a fiction we leave the should say it is a should say it as a should say it all says the should say it is a should say it as a should say it as a should say it all says the should say it all says the should say it is a sho

THE SABBATH AND DR. FALL

Pho.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—I was glad to
TRIBUNE of the 14th inst. the able TRIBUXE of the 14th inst. the able of the Rev. Dr. Fallows, delivered at his the evening previous, from the text, ber the Sabbath-day to keep it holy, IL: 8. Those who have watched the of this subject in THE TRIBUNS, and desire that the Sabbath shall be vion Divine authority, will rejoice that hes tabbahes the law, and saves it from the imputation of heaving in its orion Jewis I wish to call attention of "Moses" guin," who have written so loosely Sabbath question for The Tribuna, the lowing extracts from the Doctor's seri. I believe that the law of the Sabbath wour common ancestors at the beginning. The reason assigned for keeping holy the Sis that "Goot bleesed the Sabbath say, at (sanctified) it, because that in it He had rall His work." This reason did not consumouncement was first formally made Moses, but at the very beginning of man upon the earth. It is not, therefore, a material that it is not therefore, and but a universal institution, that is to but a law the law of the far as it rests upon a positive emectment and universal. The reason given, "God, raver become obsolete. The Sab a type. It is a positive institution with repast and the present, and not to the future beth is not a coremontal law. The committee is a set of the ten commendation.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES, R.R.R.

dway's Ready Relief CURES THE WORST PAINS

from One to Twenty Minutes.

reading this Advertisement need any as suffer with pain.

dway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ly Pain Remedy

nstantly stops the mest exeructating pains, allays mations, and cures congestions, whether of the Stomach, Bowels, or other glauds er organs

rom One to Twenty Minutes,

dway's Ready Relief

ministion of the Kidneys, Inflammation he Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowls, Mumps, Congestion of the Bowls, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Dimoult Breathing, Falpitation of the Heart, Oroup, Diphtheris, Catarri, Influenss, Headsohe, Octobache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Agus Chills.

application of the Ready Relief to the part expers the pain or difficulty exists will afford asset

mfort, and the stambler of water will, in a few se, care Cramps, Spraina, Sour Stomach, Heartsick Headach, Diarchea, Dysentery, Caolic, Wind
Bowels, and all interest pairs. Sprainery, Caolic, Wind
blors should always carry a bottle of RADWAY's
Y RELIEY with them. A few drops in water will
t sickness or cains from change of water. It is
than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

EVER AND AGUE.

r and Arue cured for fifty cents. There is not a agent in the world that will oure fever and arus, other mainrious but her, exacts, typhoid, reflow, her fevers (aided by her favers (aided by her fevers been been been by Druggiets. Pifty cents per bottle.

ALTH! BEAUTY! and pure rich blood; increase of fiesh and weighter skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

RSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT ade the-most astonishing cures. So quick, as pid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly won-derful medicine, that

Day an Increase in Plesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

ney and Bladder Complaints.

of Twelve Years' Growth Cared by

EXPERITY, Mass., July 13, 1825.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 13, 1825.

All the doctors said "there was no large or deverything that was recommended, but nothing the same pour Resolvent, and thought I to but had no faith in it, because had said was the same pour Resolvent, and thought I to but had no faith in it, because had said was the same pour large of the same of the same pour large of the same of the same pour large of the same of the

IMPORTANT LETTER.

ominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnation past forty years well known to the newspaper throughout the United States.

througnost the United States.

**MAX—DEAR STE: I am induced by a sense of a suffering to make a brief statement of the your medicane on myself. For several years of second with some troubte in the bladder and man which some twelve menths ago culminated earthly affecting disease, which the physicians a prustation stricture in the ureths, as also its a prustation stricture in the ureths, as also its approach to the stricture in the ureths, as also its and the stricture in the ureths, as also its and the stricture in the ureths, as also its and the stricture in the ureths, as also its and the sure of the stricture of the ureths and the sure of the stricture of and had taken a large quantity of medicine, this and homeopathic; but had got no reserved and some four months ago read a notice in the a Saturday Evening Post of a cure having bear as person who had long been suffering as I had it right off and got some of each—pour Sarasoleval, Ready Relief, and Regulating Piliponed taking them. In three days I was great and now feel as well as even.

R. RADWAY'S

ulating Pills
taken, elegantly conted with sweet gum,
te, purify, eleanse, and strengthen stador the curv of all disorders of the Stomach,
is, Kidorer, Bladder, Nervous Diseases,
natipation, Continuessa, Indignetion, Draances, Billous ever, Inflammation of the
and all Derangements of the Internal verning so mercury, minerals, or deletarious
a the following grapheness senting from

d "False and True," ter-stamp to HADWAY & CO., No. 18

DR. RADWAY'S

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

A Plea for Free Churches and the Abo-NOT ONE HOUR lition of Pew-Rents.

> The Doctrine of Substitution --- Habits of Polish Jews.

RELIGIOUS.

for To-Morrow.

David Becomes King of All Israel-

Defeat of the Philistines.

ceiticisms of the Rev. Dr. Fallows

Sermon on Sunday Theatres.

MOODY'S FICTIONS. THE DOCTRINE OF SUBSTITUTION.

To the Edutor of The Chicago Tribune:
KEOKUK, Is., Feb. 15.—To some of your readers this may sound strange, especially as Mr. Moody is exerting a wonderful influence, apparently, wherever he goes. His influence, it may be asserted, cannot be based upon mere ficmay be asserted, cannot be based upon mere fe-tions. It must have somewhere a solid substrat-um of truth. I do not altogether deny this. It would be impossible, indeed, for any man to sway as he does such vast multitudes with no reality, no solid truth whatever in what he said. Nor do I deny that he exerts a temporary beneficial influence over certain classes of his hearers.
and yet I maintain that he is doing harm also, and believe that I can prove, that one of the most potent facts (as he calls it) which he uses to influence others is a mere fiction.

Before I attempt this proof, however, let me impress upon all minds the very familiar fact to some, that this would's life, in the past at least, has been molded largely by the influence of what have been proved to be mere fictions. The profoundest beliefs of men, indeed, which exerted for thousands of years a vast influence over their thoughts, and feelings, and actions, came mainly from their senses, and the play of their imaginations, their fears, and their hopes, and were mere fictions. All the pictures, or ideas, which lay in their minds, of the extent, the form, and the motions of this physical universe were mere fictions. All their ideas of the unseen spiritual universe were mere fictions. There was no corresponding outward reality. And yet, how vasily these fictions influenced the lives and actions of myriads of men and women! To what an extent, beyond calculation, did the single fiction of supernaturalism pervading all nature influence human life! How much has this fiction alone gained reverence for persons, reverence for governments, and reverence for laws and religions, which were purely natural and human! We need not particularize. We know that literary fiction to-day in the hand of a master can move the soul of a continent, can connulse with laughter or melt into tears. Lesage, Cervantes, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliott, can make fiction a living power to amuse or instruct.

Now, if literary fictions can be made a potent instrumentality for good or evil, and if the life of the world for untold ages was absolutely fed and shaped by mere fictions, is it any wonder that men to-day, like Mr. Moody should exert a vast influence with the elogical fictions, coupled state same time with an infectious enthusiasm and earnestness equal to those of Peter the Hermit?

I say theological fictions. that this world's life, in the past at least,

The Sunday-School Lesson

given in the most solemn 'circumstances, written by God Himself on tables of stone. Those commandments Christ came not to abrogate, but to deepen and widen their meaning, and to impress the spirit of their teachings upon human souls. It is of these he says, "I am come not to destroy but to fulfill."

Notwithstanding all that has been said 'against the origin and perpetuity of the Sabbath law it seems to me there is dot much danger of undermining the truth as set forth in the above quotatione. The Sabbath law is a part of the moral law, which is the basis of all civilized and Christian Governments. This moral law is summed up in the ten commandments, and reiterated in the Sermon on the Mount by Christ himself proclaiming them to continue in force "till Heaven and earth pass," adding penalty for disobelience in "one of these least commandments."

While I am perfectly satisfied with the origin and perpetuity of the Sabbath law as est forth by the Doctor, I wish to call attention to a point that does not seem clearly established. I have several times asked the question through The TRIBUNE. "When and by what authority was the day of the Sabbath changed?" and it remains unanswered. There seem to be plenty of writers to plead for no Sabbath and no-lawism, but none to show the change of day. I trust that Dr. Fallows will take up this point and give the true answer. That he recognizes the change of day in common with orthodox Christians is clearly shown by his practice.

Thus, Dr. Fallows calls Sunday the "first day of the week," and asks us all to "re-enact it in a public sentiment which shall be hardly less omnipotent in our city than the original noi-versal, irrepealable law given amid the awful splendors of Sinai!" Therefore the Doctor's test, "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy," smphasized by the "awful splendors of Sinai," are transferred to Sunday, giving it all the sacreacess, Dvine sanction, and example, that rested formerly on the seventh day. It is not any day of the week we may choose, but a specific bellion, indeed, on our part not to submit to Will Dr. Fallows give the reasons for the chan which is taken for granted in his sermon, by establishing the practice of the Ch world in keeping Sunday?

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Feb. 16.-In common with a large number of the readers of your truly catholic pa-

how to reach non-church-goers, and how to gather in the fruits of that effort. Why, there is nothing to do but to open our houses of worship to them. If it be said that, were the churches made free, the people would not attend, nor could expenses be maintained, it can be said in reply, that the first is a libel upon our fellow-worshipers, and the second is a libel upon the Great Head of the Church. If it be said that fire churches have been set spart for such, and they do not attend, so it can be said that there are poor-houses in every county to which those in need can go. But people do not go there willingly, nor will they go when it is possible to avoid it. Are such people going to attend a panper church?

Now many—perhaps the most—of our churches, goers do not realize the existence of this state of affairs; but to these incongruities, to this great wrong in our churches, we must be a wakened. There must be a reform. Let this evil continue, let none but those who are able to pay largely enjoy the ministration of the Gospel in our churches, and the revival will come far short of what it might

but those who are able to pay largely enjoy the ministration of the Gospel in our churches, and the revival will come far short of what it might accomplish—in fact there can be no "great work." But it cannot continue. It is a perversion of the right ways of the Lord; it is a false testimony by God's chosen witnesses concerning divine things; it is stultifying the ministry, destroying their influence with the people; it is causing spiritual decline in our churches. Therefore, the time is at hand when we must have free houses of worship or no acceptable worship. WATCHMAN.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

David was living at Ziklag, attended by his rusty 600 men, when he heard of the death of Saul and his sons. This disaster to the Israel-ites put a new face upon his future, and inclined him to consider his possibilities. Ishbosheth was not a strong or popular man. David deeply and sincerely mourned the death of Jonathan, and said, "The beauty of Israel is slain upon thy high places—how are the mighty fallen!"

In a few days a man came from Saul's camp,

his clothes rent and ashes upon his head, and said, "I happened by chance upon Mount Gil-boa, and saw Saul. He called me and requested me to slay him. So I did. I took his crown and his bracelets and have brought them to you." David replied. "Were you not afraid to slay the Lord's anointed?" This Amalekite hoped to obtain some reward. David did reward him by

Ordering him to be slain at once.

David inquired what he ought to do. His eyes were upon the throne of Israel, Judah was his own tribe, to which also his faithful friends belonged, with them were his love and his hopes. At God's direction, he went to Hebron, one of the

kingdom.

The Philistines after a while heard of David's prosperity. They had been proud of their deeds of killing Sanl and demoralizing the army of their foe. They cared very little about David so long as he lived quietly at Hebron, but they became suspicious and jealous as soon as they heard of his increasing favor among the people of Israel. So they were resolved to lessen his influence. They prepared for an onset, and soon went to see David, who heard that these old and relentless foos were about to attack him. They spread themselves in the Valley of Rephaim. David inquired in his wonted way. He felt the need of Divine wisdom and strength, and so he sought it, and found that he, trusting in God, would route the Philistines. The Valley of Rephaim extends from Bethlehem to Jerusslem. The Philistines, chagrined and deeply ashamed at their defeat, firmly resolved that they would try again. So they increased and recruited their forces, gave their men time enough for renewing their strength and perfecting their discipline. The next year they spread themselves over the same valley in which they had lost so much credit and gained so much vexation and shame. David called the battlefield "Baalperazim." The fact was that the enemy were so suddenly and completely routed that they had no time to pack their images or domestic deities, in which they trusted in severe emergencies, and yet in which they implicitly trusted even on the battle-field. So the Philistines left them on the battle-ground, and their conquerors coffected them and burned them according to law (Deut., vit., 5).

Again David inquired of the Lord, who ad-

conquerers coffected them and burned them ac-cording to law (Deut., vit., 5).

Again David inquired of the Lord, who ad-vised him to flank them over against a grove of trees. "When you hear a rusting of the leaves, then bestir yourselves, for the Lord will be with you—will lead you, and you shall surely win the day." David followed closely these directions, and drove them from Geba un-to Gazer.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Mr. Hodgman and the Nebular Hypothesis.

Question of "Nothing": Space, Time, and Matter vs. a Creator,

Question of Weight---Bletonism and Odinic Force : Water-Witchery, and Every Man His Own Pocket-Compass.

HODGMAN AND THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS. CHICAGO, Feb. 11 .- It is very wrong of Mr. Hodgman to attack Prof. Proctor, who lectures to the public on Natural Philosophy, because (and this is my sincere belief) one good lecture on this science advances the cause of real hu-manity ten times more than a segmon ever can do. The progress of humanity and the enlight-ening of our country are mostly due to Natural Philosophy. and not to Religion as the Orthodox claim. What has Religion and what has Science done. Read the history of the most pious and religious country,—this I say to you, Mr. Hodg-man,—read the dark times of Philip II. of Spain, and, if you are not only a pions but a good man, you will shudder at all the devilish and most brutal cruelty

The control of the co

more, if the sun is liquid or solid, its diameter must be a constant one; but careful observations abow that this is not the case.

Now you see, Mr. Hodgman, the assertion that the sun is still in a glowing-gaseous state is not so stupid as you think, even if we had not the proofs furnished by spectroscopic observations.

Ottokan Hofmann.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Here is a nut for Mr.

Hodgman and the faithful to crack, which, I think, will bother somewhat their mental molars to masticate; for, I have no doubt, they will be puzzled not a little when they attempt to demoi-

puzzled not a little when they attempt to demoiish—Normino.

"In the beginning God created the heaven
and the earth." Now, to create, as I understand
it in this particular case, and as I have heard
many religionists claim, is to make from nothing. The question then arises; What is nothing? Normine is the absence of everything.
What, then, is God? Is He something, or is He
nothing? If He is something, He could not be
present to create, everything being absent;
and, if everything was not absent, there could
be no creation, and hence no God or Creator,
because, to admit the existence of a point of because, to admit the existence of a point of space, a moment of TIME, or an atom of MATTER, is to admit the eternal and infinite existence of all the three; for, in order to have one point of SPACE present, all of space must be present; for there can be nothing finite without an outside to it, and the outside is infinite; that is, the and, if you are not only a pious but a good man, you will shudder at all the devilish and most brutal cruelty committed "ad. majorem Dei gloriam." You will smell the odor of burnt human flesh, and hear the frantic cries of pain of hundreds of thousands of poor victims. Then, amidst all this darkness, you will see, illuminated by the horrible flames of funeral piles, a book in which each sentence is stained with the blood of a lated.

this darkness, you will see, illuminated by the horrible flames of funeral piles, a book in which each sentence is stained with the blood of a human life. On the other hand, if you read the history of Science, you have to bow down in admiration before the giorious, pure, and modest way in which Science, on its path of progress, benefits mankind. Each step-beams forth more light, and brings us nearer to perfection. There is no blood-stain on the path of Science. Ignorance is our inherited evil, and Science our savior. The true worship of God is the study of Nature.

It is not my "deplorable ignorance on religious questions" which made me a disbellever of the Bible. I read and examined this book several times; but it failed to "force conviction on my mind," because I think the word of God must, at all times, be the same for all human beings, and free of contradictions, and in conformity with the law of Nature; but I found that sean religion has another word of God, full of contradictions and impossibilities. There is only one book of God free of all defects, and this book is Nature with its laws. To study this book about be the highest ambition of mankind.

I do not believe that true Science can go hand in hand with our present Religion without being a hypocritic; but I do believe, and history shows, it, that Science goes hand in hand with Morality. If Science were supported with as muck money, and tanght from as many pulpits, as Religion is and bas been through thousands of years, how high would our morality and intelligence be elevated above their present standing!

In my first letter, I used the word Koran in—

VARIOUS POINTS.
DECORAR, IA., Feb. 15.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

And wider yet those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar,
And louder yet into Ohicago rolled
The roar of that red ses uncontrolled;
Making the blood of the reader cold
As he thought of the stake in that fary fray,
And Hodgman many miles away.

The discussion now being carried on in your
columns seems to grow warmer every week, and
I notice that Mr. Hodgman has a supporter in
THE TRIBUNE for the 12thinst. Well, "Keep the
ball rolling." In his letter of the 9th inst., Mr. ball rolling." In his letter of the 9th inst., Mr. McCormick gave his idea of Nebular Hypothesis, and my idea is substantially the same. But I think that, instead of gaseous rings being separated from the nebula, the mass cooled to a liquid state, and then, by centrifugal force, por-tions were thrown off, which now form our

service took pince I do not inow, but it was millions of grave age. "Whe too long the production were thrown off, which now form our years and the production of the productio

bringing forward some arguments to support his objections. If he cannot refute them, let him admit them as true.

B. W. COOLEY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns:
FOND DU Lac, Wis., Feb. 16.—Your correspondent from Oregon, Mo., dormatically affirms that the tides are not caused by the attractions. tion of the moon and sun. If so, he writes,
"How is it that the name quantity of water or
iron weighs, say, a pound at the same time at
every place on the earth's surface?" He reminds me of a philosopher of the Middle Ages who propounded the conundrum, "Why was it that a piece of allver dropped into a vessel filled that a piece of allyer dropped into a vessel filled to the brim with water would not make it overflow?" After years of discussion among the sages, one more practical than the others bethought to try the experiment, and behold! the water did overflow the vessel. So it is with your Oregon correspondent. If he will weigh his water or iron, he will find it will not weigh his water or iron, he will find it will not weigh bis water or iron, he will find a it will at low tide. Of course, the difference on a pound will be inappreciable; but, with 100 tons, and accurate scales, he will find a difference.

P. S.—On further reflection, it has occurred to me that your Oregon correspondent may have tried the experiment on a pair of grocer's even balance scales, by putting a pound of iron on one side and a pound of water on the other. Of course the loss or gain by attraction would and on each with equal force, and would not be a fair test.

"BLETONISM" AND ODINIC FORCE.
To the Rattor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Your issue of Jan. 28 con-

taingan article from a correspondent, "P. B.," entitled "A Nut for Scientists to Crack," whereentitled "A Nut for Scientists to Crack," wherein he relates the locating of a well through the process of water-witchery. Again, in your issue of Feb. 2, a paper on the same subject was read before the Civil Engineers' Club by Mr. C. Latimer. In Webster's Dictionary, under the head "Bletonism," is the following deficition: "The faculty of perceiving and indicating subterranean springs and currents by sensation; so called from one Bleton, of France, who was supposed to possess this faculty." Mr. Webster thus expressed a doubt of the existence of such a faculty.

I had the privilege of reading a late letter from

Prof. J. R. Buchanan, of Louisville, Ky., written one so asserts, how does he account for a beginning to their existence? Can be offer or produce any evidence, outside of more egotistic, cal assertion.—which is no evidence,—to show a construction.—which is no evidence,—to show a construction.—Which is no evidence,—to show always here, how, in the name of common sense, could they ever come? They did not have to come; they always existed; and I defy any one to show otherwise. Who asserts of the construction of th

C. Croly (Jennie June), of the Treenheld As ry of Her Wedding.] Once more within this silken beaven, Where Lovelineas is Wit's right hand, Thanks to Saint Valentine we re bidden To toast the best loved of the Band.

I take my long-formaken lyre, And, though my churlish Muse morose-is, I'll wrest from her some cid-time fire To greet Our Ledy of Sorosis. Not gold nor aliver here belong,
Nor wood, nor tin, nor gems that shineA Flower Wedding, with flow're and song
We'll hold io-nighs, Saint Valentine.

Then weave a wreath of roses sweet, Ye syren sisters of Sorosia, On this her festal night 'tis meet Our Jennie June should war June roses.

For twenty golden years, and good, Twine twenty red and radiant roses, For this champion of dear womanhood— The gentle Lady of Sorosis.

A Quiet Day Among the Banks-The Loan Market Tranquil.

New York Exchange Weak---Collections Still Slow.

The Produce Markets Generally Firm-Provisions Steady.

Breadstuffs Strong, and Grain More FINANCIAL

ere was no change of any importance in loca ces. The demand for loans continues moderate finances. The demand for loans continues moderate, and, though far from pressing, is as large as the banks want it. The loan market is in a condition which would be called saug in busier times. The accruing means of each day are sufficient to meet its requirements, but do not leave much over. There is eaough of loanshle, resources on hand for the secommodation of regular outcomers. Outside borrowers are not numerous, and those that have good securities can obtain advances in one quarter or another without much dimensity. Collections have not improved materially, and a good deal of the borrowing done is on that account. a good deal of the borrowing done is on that account The country is still an applicant for tavors.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent.

On the street there is an abundance of funds for the right kind of borrowers. Bates are 8@18 per cent.

New York suchange was sold between banks at 50@ 75c discount for \$1,000.

The abipments of currency to and from the country are inconsiderble.

The clearings were \$3,000,000.

The clearings were \$3,000,000. URUGUATAN FINANCES.

Uruguay borrowed in London in 1871 £3,500,000 at 6 per cent. She now informs her creditors that she can pay only 4 per cent interest for the present, that she camot provide for the sinking fund, and that the bonds must be ultimately redeemed at 70 or 75. The London Traces thinks that, as the obligations were issued at 72, this is not an unfair proposition, and recommends its acceptance, but says, "Compositions such as this are dangerously tempting precedents."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Alta-Carifornia of the 12th inst, gives the fig-arcs of the export of salver since 1871, including the mount received from Mexico and sant abroad. The supposed surplus of silver, it says, does not really ex-ist, but only in the imagination of those wishing to bear the silver market, or who may believe the Mun-chausen stories of the Comstock yield for the next few

	1871.	1972.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Bars Coin Trade Mexico .	8, 663, 914 85, 070 1, 872, 184	150,000	389. 3 34 3, 779, 063	58, 436 4, 018, 517 2, 253, 341	8, 735, 714 1, 440, 915 4, 910, 85 1, 822, 976
Total.	10, 621, 196	9, 489, 279	12, 782, 626	16,858,002	16, 910, 470

dends since May, 1874: Months. lay, 1874...

	nent,
	GOVERNMENT BONDS.
	Bid. A
	Inited States 6s of '81123%
	Inited States 5-20s of 45 117%
	1-20a of '65-January and July
	1-20s of '67-January and July
	i-20s of 'as January and July 123%
	.0-408121%
	United States new 5s of '81
	United States currency 6s
4	GOLD AND GREENBACKS.
	Gold was 113%@113%.
	Greenbacks were 88%@88c on the dollar in gold
	PODETON PYCHANGE

Cable transfers—London.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bid.

Chicago City 7 & et. bonds... 104 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. sewerage. 104 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. sewerage. 104 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. sewerage. 104 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago T & ct. bonds... 105 & int.
Chicago City T & ct. bonds... 105 & int.

from % to 1% per cent. At the second call prices showed a reaction of %6% from the highest point During the last hour there was a still further decline. During the last hour there was a still further decline but at the close there was an improvement, the market closing strong, with New York Central, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Western Union, and Northwestern 1/6% higher than at the opening. Transactions, 163,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 18,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Erie, 15,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Ohios.

Money market easy at 3/2/4.

Dry goods imports, \$3,585,000. Clearings, \$33,000,000. Sterling dull; 486@490.

| Sterling dull; 488@480. | Coupons, 81 | 123% | New 5s | 118% | Coupons, 65 | 118 | 10-40s, reg. | 117% | 10-40s, coupons, 121% | Coupons, 87 | 129% | Coupons, 88 | 129% | Coupons, 88 | 129% | Coupons, 88 | 129% | Coupons, 89 | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129% | 129%

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were made to Friday. Feb. 18:

State st. 200% ft n of Fifteenth st. e f. 25x151% ft. (No. 74%), dated Feb. 17.

Damon at. 192 ft so of May st. s f. 24x100 ft. 1,250 dated Feb. 18.

Thirty-seventh st. 48 ft e of Stewart av. n f. 12x185 ft, dated Feb. 16.

Olyboarn av. cor of Dayton at. n of North av. 1x1single of 130½ x180 8-10x100 ft, dated Jan. 29

Same premises, dated Feb. 18.

Trinning n w and n to Taylor st. dated Feb. 8.

Turning n w and n to Taylor st. dated Feb. 17.

Ti, dated Feb. 15.

Lincoin st. 120 ft s of Fifteenth av. s f. 102x15

ft, dated Feb. 14.

West Van Buren st. 96% ft w of Winchester st. af. 28 k, x125 ft, and other property, dated Feb. 17.

Augusta st. 62% ft w of Noble st. s f., 24x1-128 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 10.

Huron st. 146 ft e of Wells st. s f., 22x100 ft, dated Jan. 31.

North av. 48% ft e of Dickson st. n f. 24x1184

ft. dated Feb. 17. oated Jan. 31. orth av, 48% ft e of Dickson st, n f, 24x118% ft, dated Feb. 17. 700

Madison stene cor of Sheldon st. sf, 73x116 ft, dated Feb. 9 (Nathan S. Grow to William Scott Robertson)... dated Feb. 9 (Nathan S. Grow 10 William dated Feb. 9 (Nathan S. Grow 10 William Scott Robertson).

Scott Robertson).

Scott Robertson A. 100,000

Scott Robertson A. 110,000

Fullerton sv, n w cor of Racine av, s f, 100x150

ft, dated Feb. 9.

Ground over Limits, within a Radius of 7 Miless
Of Court House.

Hyde Park av, 80 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 80

ft to railroad, dated Feb. 11.

Park av, n of Fifty-third st, w f, 61x125 ft,
dated Dec. 23, 1875.

An Francisco av, 119 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e
f, 28x125 ft, with 119x125 ft, w f, in same
block, dated Feb. 5.

1,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Eriday

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS,	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	8,564	6,759	8,791	9,010
Wheat, bu	37,890	47,730	13,174	54,432
Corn, bu	52,680	45,000	46,632	13,027
Outs, bu	11,670	21,080	15,002	9,881
Rye, bu	610	1,140	350	1,100
Barley, bu	9,070	2,960	13,708	8,988
Grass seed, ibs.	135,390		53,850	113,242
Flax seed, ibs.	45,500		125,490	88,000
Broom-corn, ibs		42,000	770	20,000
Cured meats, lbs	102,593		1,523,530	1,395,690
Heef, bris	252		689	204
Pork, bris	140		713	1,310
Lard, tos	41,400			900,666
	12,985			42,200
Tallow, fbs	72,309			
Butter, fbs	1,604	1,951		
Dressed hogs.	13,304			
Live bogs, No	3,672			
Cattle, No			826	
Sheep, No	1,557			141,010
Hides, hs	126,51		214	
Highwines, bris	317			
Wool. Ibs	7 7,000		365	
Potatoes, bu	18		629	
Coal, tons	2,33		933	
Hay, tons	70		2 440 000	1 180 400
Lumber, No. ft.	185,500	114,000	1,340,000	1,150,400
Shingles, No	880,000		475,000	
Salt, bris		910		100 000
Poultry, fbs	107,49	82,446	35,685	
Poultry, coops.		51 29		*******
Game, pkgs	2			
Eggs, pkgs	34			
Cheese, bxs		4	320	
Gr'n apples, bris		2		

May, 1874. \$ 3 334,000
July. \$ 3 334,000
August. \$ 3 334,000
August. \$ 3 334,000
October. \$ 3 334,000
December. \$ 3 334,000
January, 1875. \$ 3 334,000
April. \$ 10 1,000,000
April. \$ 10 1,000,000
July. \$ 10 1,000,000
Jul

STREET, STREET

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending 4 p. m. Feb. 18, 1376: John Morrill & Co., 6 casks saltpetre; Keith Bros., 9 cases straw goods; A. P. Hutchins, Jollet, Ill., 1 case woolens; Weil & Bro., Jacksonyile, Ill., 1 case woolens; Brown & Prior, 1 case woolens: Chapin & Gore, 2 cases cigars; W. H. Schimpferman, 1 case cigars; Steele & Prics, 10 casks argols; Frank Bros., 5 cases cottons: D. W. Irwin & Co., I,500 bu barley; Stewart & Douglass, 2 cars peas. Duties Feb. 18, 1876, \$10,739.04.

cars pess. Duties Feb. 18, 1876, \$10,739.04.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—were moderately active and steadier, with Hitle change in prices on anything except pork, which was stronger. The receipts of hogs were larger than generally expected, but they were firm at former prices under a good demand. Nevertheless, buyers of product were disposed to hold back early. Afterwards they took hold more fresly, though chiedly for forward delivery, cash lots being relatively dull; and holders were more free in offering their property than heretofore. The advices from other points indicated hitle change, mests being strong in Liverpool and lard unchanged. The transactions here were more largely than heretofore in turning over property from one month to another at the current differences, which are supposed to be about equal to the actual cost of carrying.

Mass Point—Was rather less sciive, and averaged a shade higher than the previous evening, being in good

\$10.00 for mess, 39.80310.00 for extra mess, and \$20.00327.30 for hams.
TALLOW—Was quoted at \$1,00346.00 for extra mess, and \$20.00327.30 for hams.
TALLOW—Was neglected, with no particular change in prices. Buyers for shipment held off, and the local trade took hold slowly; but selers were not willing to offer concessions, seeing that wheat was firmer. Sates were reported of 710 bris spring surras, chiefly at \$2.00, and 125 bris rye flour on private terms. Total only \$35 bris. The market closed quies that hold some mon to good of, \$4.708.50; spring extras, \$4.008.40; common to good of, \$4.708.50; gring extras, \$4.008.40; common to good of, \$4.708.50; common conn metal—was drimer. Sales were 10 tons of Colin Metal—was drimer. Sales were 10 tons of Colin Metal—was more sciive, and stronger, advancing with the face of most unfavorable and vices. Liverpool was quoted slow and neglected, and the vices the report was the strong of the colin metal of the vices of the property of the vices of the vic

ler May, Lard was quiet and steady, at \$12.95 for March, and \$13.10 for April. Sales: 750 tes seller April at \$13.10. Short ribs were steady, with sales of 100,000 has seller April at \$11.77%, and 100,000 has seller May at \$11.97%.

18@24c. BAGGING-Was quoted quiet and unchanged.

Calf. 90@1.50 Harness ... 35@ 40 Kip. 60@ 90 Sole. 36@ 41 Upper ... 20@ 24 Upper ... 20@ 24 LUMBER—Continues in moderate interior demand. Common lumber is firm, while the upper grades are slow and easy. Shingles are duil and easier. The roads in Michigan are reported to be in fair condition for logging, and work is being pushed with all possible speed. Quotations:

First and second clear ... \$40,00@... Third clear, I inch ... 35.00 a 35.00

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Indiana quiet and steady, at \$12.95 for March, and \$13.10 for April. Sales: 750 tos seller April at \$13.10. Short ribs were steady, with asles of 109,000 he seller April at \$11.77%, and 109,000 he seller May at \$11.77%, and 109,000 he seller May at \$11.77%, and 109,000 he seller May at \$11.77%.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2.12.

BROOM-CORN—The demand continues moderate at unchanged prices: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7%@90; choice medium, 6%@7%c; good medium brush, 6%c; fair inside and overs, 6@5%c; inferior, 46%k; e: crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—Remains firm. There is at this moment no surplus stock in stors, and, as the current demand is sufficient to shoot the daily receipts, sellers find no difficulty in sustaining prices. Choice butter is scarce, the arrivals consisting largely of medium and common qualities. We still quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 27,633c; medium to good grades, 20,234c; inferior to common, 13,218c; common to choice roll, 16,634c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and unchanged.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

| May at \$21.55.22.00; and 500 tris seller June at \$21.15 |
| 20.10. Trial 2,0.00 tris. The market closed firm at \$21.46.221.18 |
| 20.10. Trial 2,0.00 tris. The market closed firm at \$21.46.221.18 |
| 20.10. Trial 2,0.00 tris. The market closed firm at \$21.46.221.18 |
| 20.10. Trial 2,0.00 tris. The market closed firm at \$21.46.221.18 |
| 20.10. Trial 2,0.00 tris. \$21.70.021.17 |
| 20.10. seller March; Adams, Burke & Bro, to Thompson, 15

1,000
To Bender, 11 stockers 1,074
Brown, Thompson & Co. to Trauerman, 1,440
To Shesier, 11 steers 1,346
To Queenan, 18 cows 1,346
Harpols & Lott to Monroe, 77 steers 1,500
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Thompson, 56
steers 1,260
To Doud, 30 steers 1,261
To Doud, 30 steers 1,262
To Transit House, 17 steers 1,263
To Halpin, 16 cows 1,118
To Williams, 11 stockers 1,268
To Monroe, 43 steers 1,508
McDansid, March & Co. to O'Brien, 35 Bensley, Wagner & B. to Morris & Waix-el, 16 steers. Ward & Fuller to Morris & Waixel, 16 1,480

cl. 16 steers. 1,162 4.15
Ward & Fuller to Morris & Waixel, 16
steers. 1,403 4.76
Shannon, Patit & Co. to Eastman, 17
steers. 1,250 4.40
HOGS—The character of the demand and the course of prices were much the same as on the earlier days of the week. Both light and heavy weights met with a brisk demand, and the scarny receipts were absorbed as fast as unloaded from the cars, at slightly better prices than prevailed the day before. Few sales were reported under \$5.00, the ruling figures being \$5.00, 8.00 for bacong grades, and \$5.0098.35 for ordinary to choice heavy hogs. A few extra Philadelphias were taken at \$3,506.8.75, Included in the arrivals were between 700 and 800 of the "Neponsit" hogs, which were sold by St. John & Brown to the C. P. P. Co. at \$5.306, 8.45, Sales of skippers and inferior mixed lots were at \$7.12½(@7.75, The market closed firm.

ohn Wallwork to Higgins.....

To Stabinecker
To Cosy & Co.
To Maher
licoles, Addems & Co. to Squires.
To Bobinson.

o Tilden..... o Davis, A. & Co.

To Farnsworth

To Farnsworth

James Jackson to Davis & Co....

To Conant

George Adams, B. & Bro. to Armour.

To Tabor ... To Fowler Bros.
To Murphy...
Conover & Hall to Stahlnecker...
To Stahlnecker...
To Fowler Bros...
To Fowler Bros...
To Fowler Bros...
To Armout & Co...
A. W. Yanghan to Fowler Bros.
Groves Bros. to Botsford...
To Plant...
To Squires...
To C. White & Co...
To Tilden...

8,05 8,15 8,15 8,05

To Fowler Bros.
To C. F. P. Co.
To Armour
To Armour
To Armour
To C. White & Co.
To Gillen

or at \$4.00g4.50 for poor to medium, and \$4.40g4.65 for good to strictly choice.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged at \$4,60 to 1.000, \$2,000,6.37;

in think nearly cold out; extree, 1.600 to 1.000, \$5,000,6.37;

medium to good, 1,200 to 1.300, \$3,000,5.76; common to fair, 900 to 1,100, \$3,150,6.00; stockars, \$2,504.50; submit and cows, \$2,504.50; size for the week, \$2,921, and \$2,504.50; size for the week, \$2,504.50; siz

car-loads of poor to common natives, and a small number of good to prime steers; demand not equal to supply; market dull and heavy at a reduction of \$\lambda c\$; inferior to good steers and ozen, \$\lambda \left(\text{all}\) (\text{c}; prime steers, \$113\left(\text{all}\) (\text{all}\) (\text{c}; two pairs premium cattle not sold.

SERET—Receipta, \$1,330, making \$6,000 for the four days, against \$1,000 at the same time last week; prices further advanced at a strong \$\lambda c\$; the market closed uncommontly firm; \$\lambda \left(\text{all}\) (\text{self}\) (\text{self}\)

car-loads more than last week; market quiet at last week's prices.

SHEEF AND LAMES—Beceipts, 27 cars,—a falling-of of several car-loads from last week; average quality fair; highest price for extra fine wool-sheep, 7%c; 4%.95%c for common to fair; 5%.66%c for fair to good; 6%.67c for good to extra; 7%c for very choice; a few lambs are being received; market steady at 6.8 7%c for fair to good; 86 for extras.

BUFFALO.

The for fair to good; 8e for extras.

BUFFALO.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LO

CINCINNATI.

CINCI TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Disposith to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—2:30 s. m.—Gain—Whest,
spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s;
No. 2, 10s 4d. Corn—New, 27s@27s 6d; old, 25s 6d@

000 American; receipts, 97,000, including 68,000 American; actual export, 4,000; amount affect, 333,000, including 247,000 American; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 20,000.

BERADSTUFFS—Dull. Whest—Receipts for three days, 16,000 quarters, including 12,000 quarters American. Californis white whest, average 10sq10s 4d; do club, 10s 4d@lle; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s 9d@8s 10d. Corp.—Western mixed new, 27s@27s LONDON, Feb. 18. -Consols-Money, 941; scooun

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 105%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 106%; new 5s, 106%; New York Central, 100; TALLOW—184.
REFINED PETROLEUM—10d; spirits, 3%@30.
LIMBED OIL—23%@23%d.
SPERM OIL—9%d.

COMMON RESISTANCES.
PARIS, Feb. 18,—RENTES— WEEP, Feb. 18,-PETROLEUM-30.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Peb. 18.—Cotton weak; middlings, 125/6

125/c: stock, 73,897 bales; weakly net receipts, 10,674

bales; gross, 10,675; exports to France, 214; to the
Continent, 455; to the Channel, 1,825; sales, 11,000;

Continent, 455; to the Channel, 1,825; sales, 11,000; exports, coastwise, 4,307.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton lower; middlings, 12½c; stock, 51,073 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,900; exports to Great Britain, 5,706; to France, 723; to the Continent, 2,077; coastwise, 266; sales, 5,600.

GALVESTON, Feb. 18.—Cotton irregular; middlings, 12½c; stock, 65,750 bales; weekly net receipts, 11,912; groes, 11,974; exports to Great Britain, 9,231; to France, 834; to the Continent, 4,321; to the Channel, 720; coastwise, 4,419; sales, 7,877.

NEW OBLEMIN, Feb. 18.—Cotton—Demand moderate; sales, 6,350 bales; prices irregular and easy; good

NEW OBLEADS, Feb. 18.—Gotton—Demand moderate: sales, 6,350 bales; prices irregular and easy; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 9%@10c; low middling to strict middling, 19%@11%c; middling to strict middling, 19%@12%c; good middling to middling fair, 13%@16%c; fair, 15@16c; receipts, net, 6,081; gross, 6,322; exports to the Continent, 2,253; coastwise, 2,035; to Great Britain, 4,745; stock, 367,582; week's sales, 44,600; receipts, net, 48,376; gross, 52,-521; exports to the Continent, 29,954; coastwise, 12,-751; to Great Britain, 2,243. 761 : to Great Britain, 2,243.

761; to Great Britain, 2,243.
Savannan, Feb. 18.—Cotton very dull; middlings, 12½c; stock, 74,428 bales; weekly net receipts, 8,509; gross, 9,512; exports to Great Britain, 2,664; to the Continent, 8,027; coastwiss, 3,144; sales, 4,969; ex-

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Business continued sluggish with commission houses and importers, and the job-bing trade was dull. Cotton goods were generally quiet, but bleached shirtings and cottonades were in fair request. Prices were inactive and steady. Ginghams were in better request. Plaid cotton dress goods were in good demand, and worsted makes were fairly active. Woolen goods for men's wear were in better request.

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKET.
PITTSBURG, Ps., Feb. 18.—Pio-Imon—Unchanged;
good mill iron quoted et \$22.00@21.50, four months.
PETROLEUM—Quiet; erude, \$2.07% et Parker's;
re-fined, 13%@13%c, Philadelphia delivery. CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 10%c; prime white,
150 test, 11%c; Michigan test, 13%c in car lots for

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18.—Spirite of turpentine
firm at 28c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS:

NEW YORK,

Special Diseaseth to The Chicago Tribuas.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Charm.—Wheat—Market dull and strongly in buyers' favor; shippers and millers disposed to hold off; the following quotations are nominal: \$1.00\(\text{Q} \) 1.05\(\ State, including No. 3 New York inspection mixed at

State, including No. 3 New York impression maked 466.

Provisions—Middles firm at 12@12%c for long clear. Lard firm; sales of 100 tos at \$13.37%@13.49 for prime steam; at the first call for February \$13.42% was bid, and \$13.50 saked for March; nales of 250 tos at \$13.47%; for April sales of 500 tos at \$13.42% and \$13.50 saked; for March sales of 500 tos at \$13.47%; for April sales of 500 tos at \$13.47%; for March sales at \$13.47%; for March sales at \$13.47%; for March sales at \$13. April sales of 800 tos at \$13.60@13.6214 : for May

April sales of 500 tos at \$13.00@13.62%; for May, \$13.77% was bid and \$13.80 asked; for the year, \$12.62% bid and \$12.00 asked.

GROCKRIMS—Sugar—Market heavy, with moderate inquiry; fair to good refining is quotied at 7%@7%c; prime at 715.14@8c; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 7%@7%c, prime at 715.14@8c; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 7%@7%c, Coffee—Market steady, with fair inquiry; Rio, 14%@17%c gold, and Maracaibo, 14@18%c in gold, WHENY—Market steady; sales of 100 bris at \$1,11 per gallon.

\$5.00@7.25; St. Louis, \$5.20@9.00; Minnesots pains process, \$6.00@0.00. Bye flour steady; \$4.10@4.08. CORN-MEAL—Quiet; Western, \$2.20@3.25. Gaain—Wheat dull and lower; limited export and home trade demand; receipts, 5,000 bu; rejected spring, \$1.00; mixed do, \$1.10; No. 1 spring, \$1.30g. 1.37; No. 3 North-western, \$1.09; No. 2 Chileago spring, best, \$1.21@1.24; No. 3 do, nominally \$1.00@1.08; No. 2 Minwakee, old, in store, \$1.30; No. 3 do, \$1.07; No. 3 lower and canada in bond, \$89.90c. Barley—Market dull and declining; two-rowed State, 70@90c. Majf quiet and heavy. Corn—Baccipts, \$4,000 bu; scarce and higher; moderate experience the control of the control o

66c; do old, afoat, The. Oats—Receipts, 14,000 bu; unchanged.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 75c.

HOYS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCKELLS—Rio coffee dull and nominal; carefully for gold; loobing, 144 (21% of gold; looping, 144 (21% of gold; looping,

@13,90 June.

BUTTER—Prime firm; others heavy; Western, 169
25c; State, 20@33c.

Сикеве—Unchanged.

WHINKE—Steady; \$1.11.

CHEER-Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1.11.

Sr. LOUIS.

Sr. LOUIS.

Flours—Steady and unchanged; good demand in medium fail extras at \$4.7863.50.

Grains—Wheat innective; No. 2 red winter, \$1.519; No. 3 red, \$1.37. Corn higher; No. 2, 3963999 com; 33% May. Oats fromer; No. 2, 33%compteens; 23% May. Oats fromer; No. 2, 33%compteens; 24% April. Barley and rye nothing doing.

Proversons—Fork active and higher; \$22,50 cash and oin settlement. Lard firmer; held higher; \$12.5 cash and oin settlement. Lard firmer; held higher; \$12.5 cash and oin settlement. Lard firmer; held higher; \$12.5 cash and oin settlement. Lard firmer; held higher; \$12.5 cash and oin settlement. Lard firmer; held higher; \$12.5 cash and constant firmer; aboulders, \$3/c; cides, \$11%,612c, fully cured.

Bacom firmer; aboulders, \$3/c; sides, \$11%,612c, fully cured.

Bacom firmer; aboulders, \$3/c; cides, \$1000 bu; corn, \$2.000 bu; oats, \$1,000 bu; rye, \$3,000 bu; larley, \$1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18,—PLOUR—Steady and ma-

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 18.—FLOUR—Steady; moderal demand.

Grans—Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 3 white Watsah, \$1.24; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.29; No. 1 amber Michigan, \$1.25; April, \$1.29;; May, \$1.31;; No. 2 amber, \$1.05; No. 2 red, \$1.20; rejected Dayton & Michigan red, \$7%. Corn steady and firm; high mixed, \$70; March, \$7%0; April, 490; May, \$9%0; low-mixed, 46%0; no grade, 44%0. Oats firme; held higher; white, 40%0; Michigan, 36%0; rejected 326.

CLOVER SEED-\$7.90.

RECEIPTS-Flour, none; wheat, 2,000 bu; come 11,000 bu; cats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 100 bris; wheat, 4,000 bu; com, 25,000 bu; cats, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—Corrow—12%c. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged

CINCINNATI, C., Feb. 18.—Cotton—12%c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; \$1,5091.50. Core inactive; \$5,5646. Cats essier; \$76,450. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged.

gland unchanged. Rye quiet and firm; \$2.25 cats and buyer February; kettle, 13%glide. Bult mean schive and higher; shoulders, 8%c cash and March; \$%c cash a

DR. JAMES.

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Chartered by the State of Illinois for the axpress purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood as the head of the profession for the past 20 years. Are and experience are all-important. Sensimal Weaknesse, night access by dreams, pimples on the face, test manhood, can positively be cursed. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pissaant home for pastients. A book for the million, tharrings Guides, which tells you all about these diseases—sue should marryen and parkers. You see no one but the Doctor. Oftice books, and parkers. You see no one but the Doctor. Oftice books, 2 m. nt of p. m. Sandays, 10 to 21 a. m. All beaments strootly confidential. Dr. Clarke

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HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE NEW YORK. \$41

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STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1876. Cash in Banks and Office.

Bonds and Mortgages (first liens).

Collateral Losses (on eall secured by Bonds and Stocks).

Some Losses (on eall secured by Bonds and Stocks).

Some Losses (on Experiment of the Stocks).

Description of Collateral Collateral Collateral Losses (on English Collateral City Bonds.

Loss Chicago City Bonds.

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Loss Charles (Loss City Bonds.

Loss Charles (Loss City Bonds.

Loss West Jersey Railroad Bonds.

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Loss West Jersey Railroad Bonds.

Sills Receivable (for Marine Premiums).

Interest accreed.

Hon. WM. MOORE, President. Vice-President, EDMUND MAY, 8 MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY TAX REDEMPT On and after Feb. 25, 1876, the on redemption of City Tax Certific be as follows: Sale of 1875, for city 1874, 20 per cent. Sale of 1874, taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Sale of city taxes of 1873, 40 per cent. Pairing to invest can have certificates, above date, at the present rates, virially 5 per cent premium. Sale of 1873, 50 per cent premium. 1875 without premium. Sale of 1873, 25 per cent premium. S. S. HAYES, Com

THE ATTENTION OF LIFE INSURANCE AG Bolicitors, and Brokers is called to the factors place Insurance in the Home Life Insurance in the Home Life Insurance in the Home Life Insurance in the city, and can make more measured in the city, and can make more measured in the city of the c

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